FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

FOREIGN.

The Geneva Arbitration.

INDIRECT CLAIMS QUESTION.

A Railway Horror.

STEAMED TO DEATH.

SIXTY-FIVE VICTIMS.

The Situation in Spain.

MANIFESTO FROM MONTPENSIER.

SWITZERLAND.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A Geneva special says the question of indirect claims has been definitely settled, and in a manner unexpected by the members of the Court. The American agent and counsel having been instructed to declare that the United States did not seek a money award for indirect losses, but only desired the settlement of the principle, Lord Tenterden, on the part of his Government, called attention to the article of the treaty which gives the arbitrators only authority to consider claims in relation to money award, and submits that since the United States declared they did not seek money award for these classes of claims, they could not properly be entertained by the Court. The American counsel thereupon demanded judgment on this issue by the Court. The court took time for its decision, but is known to have decided against the admissibility of the indirect claims. This judgment will be delivered, it is said, when the Court meets on Wednesday, the 26th inst., and is reported to be acceptable to both Governments.

All the members of the Court have left for Chamounix. They intend returning on Monday or Tuesday next, when the counsel on both sides will exchange results of their latest instructions and arrange the order of business. During the recess Granville will negotiate with Fish on the subject.

GENEVA, June 22.—It is probable that upon the reassembling of the Tribunal next Wednesday an adjournment will be taken for four weeks, when the sittings of the Court will be open to the public.

LONDON, June 22.—A special dispatch from Geneva to the London *Standard* says the counsellors for the American Government before the Tribunal of Arbitration have gone to Paris, to return with their families to Geneva. The *Standard's* dispatch says everything in connection with the arbitration betokens a long stay of the English and American representatives at Geneva.

GENEVA, June 23.—It is now stated that when the board of arbitration meets again, on Wednesday, the American agent will maintain that the tribunal can adjourn like any other court, that the powers conferred by the provision under which it was constituted enable it to entertain the question of the admissibility of indirect claims, and if England persist in a refusal to proceed with the arbitration, America will press for judgment by default.

DIED.

The daughter of Baron D'Itajuba, the Brazilian arbitrator, died to-day.

CANADA.

FEARFUL RAILWAY DISASTER.

BELLEVILLE, June 22.—The night express went down at this place at 12:20 this morning, full of passengers among whom were many ministers of the English Church, on their way home and from the synod at Toronto. All aboard eleven miles below Belleville station the engine jumped the track, carrying death and fearful torture to the passengers in the forward cars. The baggage car remained on the track, but the smoking car and a second class passenger car fell on top of the engine, exposed to the escaping steam from the boiler. Here the poor creatures were, hopelessly penned for some time, breathing vapors of death and suffering all the agony of immersion in a boiling cauldron of superheated water. Hardly an eye-witness, it is said says: Immediately after the disaster he went to the second class car. It and the smoking car were telescoped and on the second car, broadside on, lay the locomotive, resting from the cars, was so dense that he could see nothing. One after another of the scalded victims were crawling from the openings. Crow bars were immediately put to work, and the dead and injured were taken out by the passengers from the first class cars, all of whom escaped injury, and openings were made. Many were found entangled, and were extricated with the utmost difficulty, the timbers having to be broken. Five persons were found dead and were carried to the roadside, where the wounded lay for hourly three hours in the most fearful agony.

Dr. Burdett, of Belleville, arrived at this time, and had them removed to a Pullman car. On their arrival there everything was promptly done to allay their suffering. The medical men of the town were summoned, matrasses procured, and a large freight shed turned into a temporary hospital, where the patients received every possible attention. The medical men and their assistants are unremitting in their attentions, while ministers of the gospel vie with each other in their zeal in the discharge of their sacred office. The sight was one to baffle description. The terrible cries of the sufferers rent the ears of the lookers-on, who made every possible effort to grant their requests for water, and their condition under the influence of their terrible injuries was fearful to witness, whilst prayers and cries of premonition of approaching dissolution were heard.

After the injured arrived here some of them passed away, a happy relief being afforded from their terrible agonies. Those who were least injured were busily engaged in bandages, and conversed freely about the occurrence of the night. The express and baggage car was forced past the broken engine without injuring the express messenger or baggageman, but the smoking car was telescoped with the second class car. The latter car, in going forward, knocked the safety valve off the boiler, and remained on the top of the engine, allowing the steam to fill the second class car, which was crowded with passengers, many of them lumbermen *en route* for Quebec. The two class cars and the Pullman car were comparatively uninjured, and the passengers were transhipped and went east this forenoon.

Sixty-five men and women were fearfully scalded and otherwise injured, six of whom died on the spot, and their bodies were brought to this place. Four more have died, and others are dying every hour.

Not more than one-third of the injured will live. John Hibbert, engineer, was instantly killed, and the fireman was badly injured. One of his legs will have to be amputated. H. Beilson, conductor, and other train hands, escaped uninjured. The wounded and dying are lying stretched on mattresses on the floor of the freight shed, so much disfigured as to be unrecognizable. Five of the wounded who were able to walk left by the express train for Toronto.

Evening.—Since the report sent this afternoon twelve more of the injured by the railroad disaster have died, making twenty-three dead now, and others dying. The medical men say that not more than six or seven of the sadly-fated injured persons will live. The suffering and appearance of the wounded is frightful. The killed and wounded are all second class passengers. First class escaped uninjured. John Anderson, of Henley, Illinois, is among the wounded.

SPAIN.

CUBAN POLICY.

MADRID, June 22.—General Cordova, Minister of War, has telegraphed to the Governor General of Cuba that the object of the Government in its policy toward that island is to maintain the integrity of its territory and secure the triumph of the Spanish flag. The Government desires to conclude the war as soon as possible, and completely restore peace throughout the entire island.

FIGHT WITH CARLISTS.

Yesterday for the first time since the outbreak of the Carlist insurrection, a band of insurgents awaited an attack of Government troops. An insurrectionist band under command of Saballas, which was entrenched near the village of Puscalteu, in the province of Navarre, encountered a battalion of loyal forces; and a conflict of four hours' duration ensued. The Government troops triumphed, the Carlists being driven from the position. Considerable loss was sustained on both sides.

MANIFESTO FROM MONTPENSIER.

MADRID, June 22.—The Duke De Montpensier has issued a manifesto in reference to the crown.

SUBMISSION OF CARLISTS.

MADRID, June 23.—A band of Insurgents in the province of Navarre, under command of the Carlist Chief Carasas, have submitted to the Government forces.

MONTPENSIER'S MANIFESTO.

In his manifesto, issued yesterday, the Due De Montpensier asserts the right to the Spanish throne of Ex-Queen Isabella's son, Alphonso J. Asis, Prince of Asturias. Montpensier declares that when the proper moment arrives, he will fearlessly defend and proudly serve the interests of Prince Alphonso.

DR. HOUARD'S CASE SETTLED.

MADRID, June 23.—The affair of Dr. Houard has at last been officially arranged by Minister Sickles and Senor Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The American Government waives the question of the claim of the Doctor to American citizenship, and places his action upon the ground of friendly intercession in the Doctor's behalf for an amnesty to be granted by the Spanish Government.

WEST INDIES.

MOVEMENTS OF THE STEAMER FANNIE.

HAVANA, June 21.—Coasting vessels saw a steamer lately, supposed to be the Fannie, discharging a cargo off Nuevitas into two schooners and several small boats. The schooners headed towards Roman Key, and had many people on board. The boats headed towards the east. Troops of cavalry are moving on the roads leading from Roman Key into the interior, in order to intercept the cargo, if possible.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, June 21.—A disastrous fire occurred in the city of Flores Guatemala.

AMERICAN SURVEYING EXPEDITION.

The American surveying expedition reports that the highest elevation by the Lages river route is forty-seven feet. Trouble is feared with Costa Rica, in consequence of that country demanding dues from the steamer, which is flying the American flag, as it belongs to the surveying expedition.

THE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT.

The German fleet, in its attack on Port au Prince on the 11th, only fired two guns.

CABLE STEAMER SAFE.

The cable steamer Dacia, which it was feared was lost, is known to be safe.

THE EDGAR STEWART.

The Edgar Stewrt continues at Aspinwall, in charge of the Wyoming.

MEXICO.

ANOTHER FORCED LOAN.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—A Brownsville (Texas) special of the 21st says: News from Monterey by mail to the 17th reports Gen. Trevino as having exacted another forced loan from the people, and all foreigners who are unable or refuse to pay are put on the fortifications to work. The American Consul protested without effect on behalf of citizens of the United States. The mercantile houses were all closed, and the city presented an appearance of desolation. The forts are being strengthened. The entire revolutionary force is being concentrated there. Cevallo's Government forces occupied Camargo and Mier, and Gen. Fuero holds Saltillo.

FRANCE.

THE ARMY BILL.

VERSAILLES, June 23.—The discussion of the army bill was concluded yesterday. It was agreed to postpone for the present the third reading of the bill.

NEW YORK.

Terrible Explosion.

THE LABOR STRIKES.

Defeat Acknowledged.

NEW YORK, June 22, 1872.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

About seven o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a drug store on Liberty street, near Nassau. The firemen were quickly on the ground, and while attempting to extinguish the flames an explosion occurred, which injured, it is reported, twenty or twenty-five firemen, some seriously. The explosion was caused by carbonic acid. Ambulances were provided and the wounded were taken to the drug stores in the vicinity, and their wounds dressed. The fire was extinguished at about nine o'clock. The loss is estimated at thirty or forty thousand dollars.

The following firemen were injured: Foreman Donoghue, engineer Regan, John Battersby, J. J. Cortes, D. Regan, John Henney Callaghan, J. McNamara, — Sheen, Wilhelm, — Wilhelm, Ed. Burke, F. Murray, F. Flynn and J. Flynn.

The drug store was occupied by G. A. Erkenbrech.

Some of the wounded men will lose their eyesight. It is believed all will recover. The injured were afterwards removed to the Park Hospital.

The explosion occurred among some carboys of oil of vitriol which were being removed hurriedly by the firemen. The effect was terrible, and the contents of the store were scattered in every direction. It is now reported that John Harris, Edward Burke, Francis Murray and J. Flynn were killed. John Battersby is so badly wounded that he is expected to die. The wounded cannot, it is believed, survive. The first floor of the building is a complete wreck, but the rest is not much injured. The flames were passing up the stairs at the time of the explosion. The store of Schuritzel & Mensing adjoining is completely burned out.

THE LABOR STRIKES.

The employes at Colgate's soap factory in Jersey City, struck this morning for uniform wages. Some have been receiving eight, ten, and twelve dollars. They demand twelve dollars for all.

At a large meeting of metal workers this morning a delegate who was sent to Pennsylvania and Delaware, reported that at Chester, Pa., the workmen were not willing to strike. In other places visited, including Philadelphia, and Wilmington, the men were enthusiastic for eight hours, and were formed into leagues. They will not strike until next month, and while the metal workers here remain on a strike, each member of the Philadelphia and Wilmington unions will contribute one dollar per week towards their assistance.

The officers of the Metal Workers Union report that fifty-nine shops, employing about 3,000 men, have already conceded eight hours, leaving about eighty shops and 10,000 men idle, and they assert that the strike will be wholly successful in a fortnight.

OFFICIALS FINED.

Judge Beebe to-day sentenced the members of the Jersey City Board of Police Commissioners and Chief of Police McWilliams, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the city, to pay five hundred dollars each. The fines were paid and the prisoners discharged.

REGATTA.

At the annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club to-day, twenty-three yachts competed. The prize for schooners was won by the Madeline. The first prize for sloops was won by the Meta, the second by the Qui Vive, and the third by the Meteor.

OIL EXPLOSION.

A tank of oil exploded this afternoon on board the steamship Franklin as she was about leaving for Stettin, severely injuring one man and damaging the vessel and cargo to $15,000. The steamer remains, awaiting repairs.

HAMPSTEAD RESERVOIR.

The Brooklyn Committee of Fifty have issued a circular condemning the construction of the Hampstead Reservoir. They believe there is a million dollar job behind the contract.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

The injunction forbidding the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from using surplus funds in the purchase of stock was dissolved to-day by Judge Tappan, in Brooklyn.

ALLEGED POISONING.

An indictment for the alleged poisoning of Edward O. Anderson was found against Dr. Lucius B. Irish and Mrs. Anderson in Brooklyn to-day.

SHIPPING REGISTRY FRAUDS.

Stephen B. Babcock, accused of shipping registry frauds, was held to-day by Commissioner Betts, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

STOKES' CASE.

The fourth panel of jurors was exhausted to-day in the Stokes case, and the ninth juror, John H. Thompson, a tailor, was secured.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Paul Low, son of Ex-Gov. Low, charged with shooting Wm. Devine, was admitted to bail today, in the sum of $5,000.

SAILED.

Among the passengers for Europe to-day was Geo. Jones, of the New York *Times*.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1872.

THE LABOR STRIKES.

The strikers and bosses seem to be gradually coming to terms, each making some concessions to the other. The metal workers met yesterday and officially repudiated the incendiary speeches made at Cooper Institute the night previous. The piano-makers' lockout-bridge themselves defeated, and are going to work again on the old system.

There was a miniature riot among the Brooklyn coopers yesterday, the hand pickets imitating the Commune, by threatening to demolish a factory if the owners insisted on using machinery for making barrels.

The Hoboken hackmen struck to-day for an increase in wages. The livery stables are protected by police.

FLEETWOOD RACES.

At Fleetwood yesterday Castle Boy won the purse for one thousand dollars, beating Laurel Boone and Grace Bertram. Mile heats were trotted; time 2:35, 2:30, 2:34½, 2:31¼, 2:32¾, and 2:33½.

GREEK CRIMINALS.

The Greek Consul here has received a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that the report of sending criminals from Greece to the United States is an odious and absurd falsehood.

ST. LOUIS.

Legislative Proceedings.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The Senate to-day passed a bill dividing the State into thirteen Congressional districts. A large number of members of the House were present at the time, and the passing of the bill created considerable sensation among them. Subsequently, when the House met and the Senate bill was announced, it met with hisses and applause. The bill was read a first and second time, after which an excited debate ensued.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—The Lower House of the Legislature yesterday adopted resolutions declining at this session to pass any bill redistricting the State into Congressional districts, on the ground that grave doubts exist as to the power of the General Assembly to do so under the Governor's proclamation calling an extra session, and which, if done, might endanger the entire Congressional delegation of the State.

CALIFORNIA.

Advance in Sugar—Spanish-American Poem—Trotting.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—Hawaiian sugars have advanced half a cent per pound in this market, on a telegram announcing the effect of the strike in New York.

SPANISH-AMERICAN POEM.

Carmong to-day paid Joquin Miller two thousand dollars in coin for the manuscript of his new Spanish-American poem, to be published in the *Overland Magazine*.

TROTTING.

The trotting race, mile heats, three in five, between Lady Stallion, Ajax and Alexander Oakland, to-day, for $20,000 a side, was won in three straight heats by Ajax; best time 2:29.

—On the 19th, in Paducah, Solomon Eaves, while drunk, beat his wife and daughter outrageously. The neighbors interfered, when Eaves turned on them. A young man named Shangor, finding himself in danger of his life, drew a pistol and shot Eaves, inflicting a wound which will prove fatal.

POLITICAL.

The Campaign Opened in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 23.—The Republicans opened the campaign by a mass meeting at Masonic Hall on Saturday night. Addresses were made by Senator Morton and Gen. Colburn, M. C. Republican clubs were organized for each ward in the city at the same meeting.

Senator Morton commenced his speech by saying that on a number of occasions he had addressed meetings in this hall since 1861, but had never been present at a meeting when the Republican party was surrounded by such circumstances of congratulation and triumph. In the brief time he should occupy, he would not attempt anything like an argument in favor of Republican principles. Lawyers will tell you that when the defendant comes into court and confesses judgment, the plaintiff is not required to prove his case. [Laughter and applause.] When a politician has lived to be more than fifty years old, and his most enthusiastic friends are not able to point to any good thing that he has ever done in politics, when all his counsels have borne only the fruit of blood and misery, when every measure that he has advocated has proved either a blunder or a crime, when all his opinions have been refuted either by time or experience, it is but natural that he should desire to turn his back upon the past and ask for a new issue. When a great party under the leadership of unwise or unpatriotic counsellors has made a shipwreck of the nation, it is but natural that the party should try to obtain a new name and seek to come before the country upon new questions. So far as the Republican policy of the administration is concerned, it stands vindicated by the confession of our political antogonists. While they are proposing to form a new party, foregoing the contract of the Government and filling the offices, they do not propose a new policy, and have nothing to offer better than what you have. Greeley in himself constitutes a platform, which they do not reaffirm in their resolutions. He has advocated some measures of finance for the last five years, which every intelligent business man in this audience might know would bring convulsion and ruin upon this country if this were carried out. He has advocated in the *Tribune* a resumption of specie payment at once. Every intelligent gentleman here to-night knows that if Horace Greeley was elected, and should attempt to carry out that policy, it would result in panic, bankruptcy and prostration to all business interests. The people of this country cannot afford to change this administration. This is particularly the campaign of business men of all parties. This country is now prospering as it never has before. The public debt has been reduced ten millions, repealed all internal revenue except on whisky and tobacco, and yet the public debt is being reduced. This has been done by economy, and in every department of the Government and by the honest and faithful collection of the revenue. I do not believe the financial department of this Government has ever been better administered.

The Republican party has on all occasions presented to you again the name of Gen. Grant as a candidate for President. [Enthusiastic cheers.] He has passed through the ordeal of calumny and slander as no other man in the same time in the days of Gen. Washington. Yet he comes out without the smell of fire on his garments. There are now three principal objections to Gen. Grant and to his administration, aside from personalities in their character. They do not go to the merits of the Government at all. They are personal, and when you come to examine them they are not worthy of a moment's consideration. The administration has nothing now to offer. We simply propose to go on as we are going, of course making reforms from time to time; for reform is a thing always to be sought after, because from day to day necessities grow up that did not exist before. The Republican party is emphatically the reform party. It has always been and greater reforms have been all the other parties in this country put together.

My friend, Mr. Hendricks, said in his speech in the Convention here: "We have this day turned our backs upon the past. We now stand in the presence of the future, looking forward to the grand future. The past is gone." [Laughter]. Now, in all seriousness, was any public man ever before called upon to make such a humiliating confession? He tells you that the record of the party he has served during his entire career can only go before the country by saying "We turn our backs upon the past. We confess we have been wrong. We acknowledge our errors. We only know from the past; look only to the future. The prodigal son, after he had exhausted his substance, came back to his father's house, asking to be forgiven, and with protestations of humility and penitence he said, "I am not worthy to be called your son hereafter." All that the Democratic party can say now, upon entering upon this canvass, is that we agree to be cut loose from all our old principles and party divorced, and we will have no past history as far as possible. We intend to start in life anew. We accept all the principles of Horace Greeley and the Cincinnati platform; but I doubt very much if he has ever uttered in the past? Can they do it? Is it in the possibilities of human nature? They have declared their principles from time to time for twenty-five years, and have been believed by only a few short months ago they believe to-night. Men can change their minds, but cannot change their convictions. God alone can change their hearts.

The Senator concluded his speech by an exhortation to the patriotic men of all parties to stand fast by the Republican cause. Neither business nor laboring men nor capitalists can afford to have the present policy changed if they want this country to go on substantially as it is now going on. The people regret that their own interests, and I believe they will stand by Gen. Grant.

Grant and Wilson Ratification Meeting in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The Republicans held a very large meeting in Lucas Place to-night, to ratify the nomination of Grant and Wilson. It is estimated that 5,000 people were present. Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, and ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri, were the principal speakers. Senator Carpenter reviewed the history of the party since the election of Lincoln, and showed up the opposition of the Democratic party to all Republican measures during the war. Oglesby discussed the Liberal movement, explained the action of the Democrats in connection therewith; reviewed the administration of Grant, claiming it as a success, both as regards its foreign and domestic policy; exposed many of the schemes of the Liberal Republicans, instancing the arms investigation, and other plans to break down the President, and gave a vivid description of Gen. Grant as President and as a man, claiming that since Washington, the country has not had so democratic a President or one who could be so easily approached by all classes of people. He closed with an earnest appeal to the people to stand by the Republican party and its principles, as the only safeguard of the country.

Mr. Carpenter's speech was well received and frequently applauded.

Gov. Oglesby gave a lengthy review of Grant's career, from the time he was given command of an Illinois regiment till the close of the war. He followed him through his civil administration of the Government to the present day, and urged the people not to forsake the successful soldier and wise statesman. No President had been so bitterly assailed as Grant, not even Washington, Jackson and Lincoln, and the people must see to it that he was not sent to private life in disgrace. He also referred to the numerous assaults made on the President's character, and claimed that nothing had been proved against him. Not a stain rests on his character. He paid his respects rather sharply to Gov. Palmer, Senator Trumbull, and other Illinois men, and stated that he should make the campaign in Illinois open and bold, and charged that the meeting of Schurz, Brown, Trumbull, Palmer, Kremer and others at Springfield on the 26th, to fix upon terms and work the Democratic party, which in the past has so highly honored them, and said the Republicans will carry Illinois by fifty to one hundred thousand majority. He gave a most scathing rebuke to Gov. Palmer, dwelling especially upon what he called that gentleman's assumption of political morality, his advocacy of civil service reform, etc., etc. He dwelt at some length upon the tariff question, reduction of taxes by Congress, and other measures of the party, and closed with an eloquent appeal to the people to perpetuate Republican principles, and carry that party on to another victory.

After Gen. Oglesby's speech, an immense piece of fire works, eighteen feet square, with the names of Grant and Wilson in variety colored lights, was displayed with splendid effect. There was also an abundance of rockets, Roman candles, and other fire works, and music, and altogether the meeting may be regarded as a success.

Gov. Oglesby was listened to very attentively, and received frequent and hearty applause. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one.

Ex-Senator Henderson then spoke until a very late hour.

Grant and Wilson Ratification Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, June 22.—A Grant and Wilson ratification meeting under the auspices of the Grant Central Club was held at Faneuil Hall this evening. The hall was filled to repletion. Governor of Pennsylvania, and Governors of Kansas, Judge Hoar, and Generals Woodford and Butler, were on the platform. In the opening speech, Mr. Rice said: "We had not been nominated by the Republicans, another party would have nominated and elected him. He said it was a high compliment to Grant and Wilson.

Gen. Woodford predicted that after Greeley was whipped there would be no more Democracy. He defended Grant's administration, and claimed that the President's course in inducing the national debt to be taxable, as well as his general course, was enough recommendation for a second term.

Gov. Hawley spoke of party relations, and predicted that Kansas would give a republican majority of 20,000.

Gov. Geary gave greetings from the Republicans of Pennsylvania to their brethren in Massachusetts, and pledged Pennsylvania for thirty thousand Republican majority.

He introduced Judge Hoar, who lauded the candidates for well-earned distinction in war and politics. He expressed regret at the course of his friend Sumner, and hoped he would soon realize his false position. He said while he (Hoar) was in the Cabinet, the President never allowed any personal consideration to weigh in matters pertaining to the public good. He commended the President's course on civil rights, public credit, Indian policy, and his Governmental appointments. The greatest obstruction the President met with was the inheritances from the Johnson dynasty. In conclusion, he said Greeley was the first candidate he knew of in search of a party.

General Butler followed. He said when this combination campaign was begun on the 10th of April, 1861, the old Democratic party was done gone dead. Greeley's success depended upon the nomination at Baltimore, which he would not obtain. The Angel Gabriel could not be elected on such a ticket. The Republican party was united and unbroken. Honest Southern Democrats were not prepared to support such a leader as was presented at Cincinnati. He referred to the men who opposed him last fall, saying he was trying them to split the party, but the same men are now too virtuous to stay in the party. Senator Sumner's speech so disgusted the people that they insisted upon nominating his colleague for Vice President. The Republican party deserved to die if it could not beat a party that had experienced two defeats. But he believed victory easy. He considered civil service reform a humbug. He believed in turning the offices inside out every four years, and didn't favor any aristocratic office-holders. Civil service reform meant that men who were at school while their brothers were fighting were to pass examinations for prominent positions. Laboring men had got their rights from Grant's administration, and the Republican party, which had worked itself up honestly from a small beginning, was not to be killed by a combination of the weak elements of a defunct party, with a few disgusted Republicans. He knew of old muskets and uniforms that would be taken down to go on again in defense of the party of equality and progress, and the country would rise in her might under the continued rule of the party until its work was done.

He closed by calling for three cheers for the Republican party, which were instily given.

Henry Wilson was brought into the hall at a late hour by a committee specially delegated to seek him and invite him. Three cheers were given for the Vice Presidential, a candidate, and he happily responded, urging the Republicans to stand true to their grand old standard. The Baltimore Convention, he said, meant going to the Democrats, after all, and nothing else; therefore it was the Democratic party that was antagonistic, after all.

The meeting, which was quite enthusiastic, dissolved at half past eleven o'clock.

Louisiana Republican Conventions.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—The Pinchback Convention, refusing the terms of the Packardites, adjourned at Baton Rouge last night to meet at noon to-day at Mechanics Institute in this city, and not accomplishing any thing could be more represented. Resolutions were adopted compli-menting Pinchback for his unswerving courage and devotion to the party, declaring this the only Convention representing the true Republican party of Louisiana, pledging itself to a strictly economical Government and diminished taxation.

The Convention then adjourned to meet on August 9th, unless sooner called by the State Central Committee.

Packard's Custom House Convention at Baton Rouge to-day nominated William Pitt Kellogg for Governor on the third ballot.

The *Picayune's* special says that upon the announcement of the first ballot a wild scene of confusion ensued, the disorder surpassing description. Personal violence was resorted to and a pistol drawn.

C. C. Antoine was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

"Liberalism" in Michigan.

DETROIT, June 23.—The Grand Rapids *Daily Times*, a Liberal Republican paper, publishes the following article in its Sunday morning's issue. "We have implicit confidence in the honesty of old war Governor of Michigan, Hon. Austin Blair. It is that he will not in any event support Grant, and that if Greeley is endorsed at Baltimore, he will support that ticket for Greeley. The Governor does not conceal his sentiments. He says that the stampede from Grant to Greeley will not be by one or two, but by platoons. He thinks Michigan will go for Greeley if a cordial union is effected between the opponents of Grant. We have direct and reliable information from Senator Sprague, of Ionia, that Blair's position is his position. He is now preparing a speech upon the finances of the country and the financial administration of President Grant. It will assail the latter in a greater portion than all the other parties in this country put together.

My friend, Mr. Hendricks, said in his speech in the Convention here: "We have this day turned our backs upon the past. We now stand in the presence of the future, looking forward to the grand future. The past is gone." [Laughter]. Now, in all seriousness, was any public man ever before called upon to make such a humiliating confession? He tells you that the record of the party he has served during his entire career can only go before the country by saying "We turn our backs upon the past. We confess we have been wrong. We acknowledge our errors. We only know from the past; look only to the future. The prodigal son, after he had exhausted his substance, came back to his father's house, asking to be forgiven, and with protestations of humility and penitence he said, "I am not worthy to be called your son hereafter." All that the Democratic party can say now, upon entering upon this canvass, is that we agree to be cut loose from all our old principles and party divorced, and we will have no past history as far as possible. We intend to start in life anew. We accept all the principles of Horace Greeley and the Cincinnati platform; but I doubt very much if he has ever uttered in the past? Can they do it? Is it in the possibilities of human nature? They have declared their principles from time to time for twenty-five years, and have been believed by only a few short months ago they believe to-night. Men can change their minds, but cannot change their convictions. God alone can change their hearts.

The Senator concluded his speech by an exhortation to the patriotic men of all parties to stand fast by the Republican cause. Neither business nor laboring men nor capitalists can afford to have the present policy changed if they want this country to go on substantially as it is now going on. The people regret that their own interests, and I believe they will stand by Gen. Grant.

Grant and Wilson Ratification Meeting in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The Republicans held a very large meeting in Lucas Place to-night, to ratify the nomination of Grant and Wilson. It is estimated that 5,000 people were present. Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, and ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri, were the principal speakers. Senator Carpenter reviewed the history of the party since the election of Lincoln, and showed up the opposition of the Democratic party to all Republican measures during the war. Oglesby discussed the Liberal movement, explained the action of the Democrats in connection therewith; reviewed the administration of Grant, claiming it as a success, both as regards its foreign and domestic policy; exposed many of the schemes of the Liberal Republicans, instancing the arms investigation, and other plans to break down the President, and gave a vivid description of Gen. Grant as President and as a man, claiming that since Washington, the country has not had so democratic a President or one who could be so easily approached by all classes of people. He closed with an earnest appeal to the people to stand by the Republican party and its principles, as the only safeguard of the country.

Mr. Carpenter's speech was well received and frequently applauded.

Gov. Oglesby gave a lengthy review of Grant's career, from the time he was given command of an Illinois regiment till the close of the war. He followed him through his civil administration of the Government to the present day, and urged the people not to forsake the successful soldier and wise statesman. No President had been so bitterly assailed as Grant, not even Washington, Jackson and Lincoln, and the people must see to it that he was not sent to private life in disgrace. He also referred to the numerous assaults made on the President's character, and claimed that nothing had been proved against him. Not a stain rests on his character. He paid his respects rather sharply to Gov. Palmer, Senator Trumbull, and other Illinois men, and stated that he should make the campaign in Illinois open and bold, and charged that the meeting of Schurz, Brown, Trumbull, Palmer, Kremer and others at Springfield on the 26th, to fix upon terms and work the Democratic party, which in the past has so highly honored them, and said the Republicans will carry Illinois by fifty to one hundred thousand majority. He gave a most scathing rebuke to Gov. Palmer, dwelling especially upon what he called that gentleman's assumption of political morality, his advocacy of civil service reform, etc., etc. He dwelt at some length upon the tariff question, reduction of taxes by Congress, and other measures of the party, and closed with an eloquent appeal to the people to perpetuate Republican principles, and carry that party on to another victory.

After Gen. Oglesby's speech, an immense piece of fire works, eighteen feet square, with the names of Grant and Wilson in variety colored lights, was displayed with splendid effect. There was also an abundance of rockets, Roman candles, and other fire works, and music, and altogether the meeting may be regarded as a success.

Gov. Oglesby was listened to very attentively, and received frequent and hearty applause. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one.

Ex-Senator Henderson then spoke until a very late hour.

Grant and Wilson Ratification Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, June 22.—A Grant and Wilson ratification meeting under the auspices of the Grant Central Club was held at Faneuil Hall this evening. The hall was filled to repletion. Governor of Pennsylvania, and Governors of Kansas, Judge Hoar, and Generals Woodford and Butler, were on the platform. In the opening speech, Mr. Rice said: "We had not been nominated by the Republicans, another party would have nominated and elected him. He said it was a high compliment to Grant and Wilson.

Gen. Woodford predicted that after Greeley was whipped there would be no more Democracy. He defended Grant's administration, and claimed that the President's course in inducing the national debt to be taxable, as well as his general course, was enough recommendation for a second term.

Gov. Hawley spoke of party relations, and predicted that Kansas would give a republican majority of 20,000.

Gov. Geary gave greetings from the Republicans of Pennsylvania to their brethren in Massachusetts, and pledged Pennsylvania for thirty thousand Republican majority.

He introduced Judge Hoar, who lauded the candidates for well-earned distinction in war and politics. He expressed regret at the course of his friend Sumner, and hoped he would soon realize his false position. He said while he (Hoar) was in the Cabinet, the President never allowed any personal consideration to weigh in matters pertaining to the public good. He commended the President's course on civil rights, public credit, Indian policy, and his Governmental appointments. The greatest obstruction the President met with was the inheritances from the Johnson dynasty. In conclusion, he said Greeley was the first candidate he knew of in search of a party.

General Butler followed. He said when this combination campaign was begun on the 10th of April, 1861, the old Democratic party was done gone dead. Greeley's success depended upon the nomination at Baltimore, which he would not obtain. The Angel Gabriel could not be elected on such a ticket. The Republican party

"New Departure" Editorial Reunion.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The *Express* reports that it has been decided to hold a grand national editorial reunion at Baltimore on the 9th of July of those who favor the Cincinnati movement.

Ohio Delegates to Baltimore.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 21.—The Twentieth District Democratic Convention elected James A. Coffenberry and J. W. Green, as delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Strongly Opposed to Greeley.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., June 22.—The delegates elected to the Democratic State Convention from all the wards of this city are strongly opposed to Greeley.

BOSTON.

The Musical Jubilee.

BOSTON, MASS., June 22.—The audience at the Coliseum to-day was somewhat larger than any day during the week. The "Freischuetz Overture," Heller's "American Hymn" and Strauss' concert waltz, "The Wein," were finely given, the latter being *encored*. Leutner outdid her previous efforts in the "Venyana" waltz, which she repeated on *encore*. The "Star Spangled Banner" was given by special request, led by the composer. Then a combination of the Hyers Sisters and the Nashville troupe, sang "Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory of the Coming of the Lord," to the "John Brown" tune, the audience joining in the chorus, swelling the audience into a rapture of boisterous enthusiasm. On its repetition the audience joined with zest.

The performance closed with the popular rendition by the vast audience of "The Morning Light is Breaking."

SACRED CONCERT.

BOSTON, June 23.—The sacred concert at the Coliseum this afternoon was listened to by about 5,000 persons. The chorals gave great satisfaction. Peschka Leutner was in fine voice, and sang to better advantage than heretofore. Madame Andersdorf sang solo in "Orabat Mater." The Berlin Cornet Quartette performed three selections.

Great applause followed the singing of the Nashville Jubilee Singers. They were compelled to sing three of their stirring plantation melodies. Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" closed the concert. The three foreign bands will appear in every programme during the week, and the chorus will be full. Leutner and the Berlin Cornet Quartette are retained with other celebrities.

The prices of admission will be reduced this week to two and three dollars, according to location, and one dollar without reserved seats. President Grant will be escorted to the Coliseum on Tuesday by the National Lancers.

LEBANON.

A Fatal Ride.

LEBANON, O., June 23.—Mr. McClintock, one of the publishers of the *Western Star*, was riding out on Saturday evening, accompanied by his wife and little daughter in law, and two children, both daughters of the late Jacob Egbert, of this place. Wishing to adjust something about the harness, he got out of the buggy, when the horse took fright and ran away. The lady jumped out, and endeavored to help the girl out also, but the child became entangled in the lines and was thrown to the ground and dragged some distance. When found she was bruised and mangled to such an extent that she died in twenty minutes.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Treaty of Washington.

THE ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Late Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1872.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is a synopsis of the recent correspondence between the American and British Government. It covers a great amount of matter previously published, commencing with the voluminous letters and telegrams from Schenck to Fish in February, and continuing to the present time.

After a great number of telegrams between Schenk and Fish, covering the long and frequent correspondence between Schenck and Granville, principally in relation to the phraseology of the supplemental article passed by the Senate, Secretary Fish, on the 2d of June, telegraphed Schenck that although by a liberal construction of the Senate article, cases of bad faith or wilful misconduct may be held to be within its scope. It is inconceivable that such cases can ever be the subject of diplomatic correspondence with a view to pecuniary compensation between the two powers, such as these now concerned. Fish confidentially telegraphed Schenck the same day that if the arguments of both sides were put in at Geneva on the 15th, and England moves to adjourn, our Government will concur.

On the 3d of June Schenck telegraphed that Granville desired an adjournment of the arbitrators without having the arguments presented on the 15th; but Fish immediately telegraphed back that this Government consented from such movement, and referred to the treaty requirement that such arguments must be presented on the 15th of June. If an adjournment is contemplated by Great Britain, with the idea of future negotiations, it should be understood that this Government cannot negotiate on a proposition involving the idea of the right of international complaints in the wilful violation of its international duties, or that it regards such acts on the part of another power the subject of compensation by the payment of damages in money.

Schenck, on the 5th inst., telegraphed that Parliament was suspicious of the wording of the treaty, and suggested certain alterations and additions to the Senate proposition; but Fish telegraphed that our Government did not deal with the opposition members of Parliament, but only with the British Government, and would not agree to any alterations, any additions, if the British Government adopts unworthy suspicions as reasons for modifying the proposed senate article, or suggests that our Government will not in good faith act upon the agreement contained therein, all further negotiations must cease at once. He then tells Schenck that this Government regards the new rule contained in the paper only as affording a basis for consideration, and will accept it as a final settlement of the three classes of indirect claims put forth in our case to which England has refused to submit, but that any change, however immaterial, would involve discussion in the Senate, but as framed by the Senate, could be ratified in a few minutes if agreed to by England. He said our Government had made large concessions for the sake of maintaining the important principles in the treaty. It can make no more.

Schenck telegraph on June 17th that the British Government does not share the suspicions of Parliament and others. Granville sent three notes to Schenck on the 6th, proposing further alterations and modifications of the Senate article, which Schenck responded by sending the telegram of Fish of the day previous, and on the 8th of June Granville announced that an adjournment of the meeting of arbitrators from the 15th was necessary, and presented from the joint application for adjournment

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MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1872

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION:
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. W. H. LILLY, Carlisle;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIInd DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIIrd DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. AIN'S ROGERS, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HUGH SAMPLE, of Allegheny.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Hookstown.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MACCONNELL. J. W. F. WHITE.
SAMUEL A. DUVALL. MATTHEW EDWARDS.
THOMAS EWING. THOMAS HOWARD.

BONDS Frankfort at 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 113⅝@114.

FRANTICALLY, the "Only Democratic Daily" shouts to the "Liberals:"

"But are we to be the only people to sacrifice our prejudices upon the altar of our country? Is nothing to be done in that way by those who style themselves the *Liberals*?"

No; nothing. You are to use your paws for drawing the nuts from the fire, but then, you know, the nuts belong to the other fellows, after you draw them all out; don't you see?

OUR DEMOCRATIC cotemporary says:

"For the lowest selfish purposes—for mere place and plunder—the party in power has never failed to sink its prejudices when they thought it would pay. We think that no sound Democrat would refuse to do so, if called upon by the Supreme Council of the party.

First, it *charges* that the Republican party sunk its prejudices "for the lowest selfish purposes—for mere place and power," "when they thought it would pay," and then it admits that every "sound Democrat" will do the same thing "if called upon by the Supreme Council of the party." "Open confession is good for the soul."

THE ORGAN of the outs in this neighborhood, after yielding up its opposition to Greeley, has this to say. It begins to look around for the pea-nuts promised the Democracy for supporting the "Liberal" ticket:

"Now, gentlemen liberals, where is your organization? How many votes can you bring to Buckalew and his colleagues on our State ticket; and what hope can you give us here in this hitherto black-hole of Radicalism? Can you help us to defeat [illegible]? Can you aid us in the election of [illegible] ticket?"

The 'Liberals" now have the floor. We [illegible] ey will at least *promise* to do something for Democracy, and not break their hearts by ignoring them.

WE ARE authorized to pronounce the story telegraphed to the *Press* from Washington, and printed in that paper in its issue of Saturday last, to the effect that the chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee, Major Errett, had intimated as his belief that Hartranft and Allen could not be elected, and that General Grant was the real drag on the party in this State, untrue in every particular, and wholly at variance with that gentleman's views. The baseness of such glaring misrepresentations only proves the desperate straits to which the opposition journals are reduced in their efforts to defeat the party in this State at the Fall elections, and will recoil upon the heads of their authors. Major Errett uniformly talks, as he believes, that the whole Republican ticket will be successful, and that the majority will be much larger than usual.

GENERAL BUTLER has been vindicated in an emphatic and unexpected manner, by the result of the suit against him in the United States Circuit Court at New York. It was brought to recover damages for the seizure of a vessel by his orders at New Orleans in 1862; the plaintiffs alleging the seizure was made as a matter of personal speculation, while General Butler's defence was that the seizure was in the strict line of his military duty. On Monday the counsel for the prosecution threw up their case, in view of the developments made by the testimony for the defence, which was conclusive in their minds that General Butler had acted solely in the interests of the Government, and for a praiseworthy object. The trial was discontinued amid great applause. General Butler was much pleased at this result. He regards it as a refutation of the numerous calumnies about his conduct of affairs in New Orleans, and as the first instance he has had of disproving the monstrous falsehoods with which the whole country has been flooded.

THE NARROW GAUGE Railroad Convention at St. Louis last week, will probably have a good effect in stimulating enterprise of this character. The main point of the convention seems to have been the construction of a narrow gauge line from tide water to the Mississippi valley, there to connect with lines contemplated or in progress. The committees of the convention, and the discussions in that body, elicited a large amount of valuable information on the necessity of narrow gauge roads in the British provinces and in Europe. The longest line in progress in this country is the one partially constructed in Colorado, the necessity for which, so far, has exceeded the anticipations of its projectors. St. Louis is now building a narrow (three feet) gauge road from that city to Cairo, a distance of 147 miles; one hundred miles of the grading will be completed by the first of July; the ties for the whole road are nearly ready and the iron has been purchased. On the heavy grades steel rails will be used, and the rest of the iron will be forty-five pounds to the yard. The equipment of the road will consist of 26 locomotives and 1,500 cars. Although this is unusually large for so short a line, and the country built over is a rough and hilly one for most of the way, the cost of the road, it is estimated, will fall within fifteen thousand dollars a mile. One of the designs of the road is to supply coal cheap to the Carondelet iron furnaces below St. Louis, hence the heavy equipment in rolling stock.

A NUMBER of citizens have published "a call" on our townsman, Wm. M. Gormly, Esq., requesting him to run as an "Independent" candidate for the Sheriffalty, and he has agreed to do so. We must say that, on his account, we regret this decision. Mr. Hare is the regular Republican candidate for the office, is a sober, industrious, capable man, and will be elected without doubt. We would ask, kindly, of these signers, what reason exists for supporting Mr. Gormly that does not apply with at least equal force to Mr. Hare? The latter is in every way worthy of our votes, and will make an excellent officer. He is the nominee of the party, regularly and fairly elected as such by an intelligent and authorized Convention, and if we are to have a party, and profess to belong thereto, in the name of reason why are these independent movements resorted to? Mr. Gormly, late in the canvass, consulted us as to the expediency of his appearing before one of the county conventions as a candidate for nomination, and we frankly advised him not to do so, as he stood, at that late day, no possible chance of a nomination. He cannot therefore claim, nor can these friends of his who sign his call claim for him, that he is not an office seeker, nor do we mention the fact in any offensive sense, as we deem it the duty, as well as the privilege, of all good citizens to offer their services to the public when prompted to do so, but let this be in the proper season. Had Mr. Gormly presented himself as a candidate before the people at a period when his merits could have been canvassed along with other aspirants, he would doubtless have been respectfully and fairly treated, to say the least; but not having done so, we cannot find any good reason for supporting him as an irregular candidate in opposition to the Republican nominee, who is in every way entitled to our vote and support. We hope and trust that he will reconsider what we are led to believe is hasty action on his part, and done in obedience to this published call. If not, we advise all good Republicans to stand by the regular nominee.

REDUCTION IN TAXATION.

The Treasury Department has prepared an interesting table showing the estimated reduction of custom duties and internal revenue taxes under the new law. The total amount of the reduction is set down as follows:

Custom Duties	$11,933,190
Free List	19,239,570
Internal Revenue	20,651,000
Total	$51,823,760

The most important articles placed on the free list are tea and coffee. This will relieve the people of sixteen millions of dollars taxes paid on these prime necessities of life without in the least affecting any branch of American industry. The benefit goes directly to the poor man and his family, for a tax of this character is not felt by the more wealthy class. It means a "free breakfast table," to the mass of the American people, as the point was well put in the debates in Congress. Some of the other articles placed on the free list of most importance, and hitherto yielding the greatest amount of revenue, are tin $400,000, on hides nearly $1,500,000, on mustard seed nearly $50,000, on madder over $86,000, canary seed nearly $38,000, vanilla beans $44,000, jute butts nearly $79,000, boracic acid $60,000, camphor $187,000, and on diamonds, in which it is impossible to prevent smuggling $235,000.

The estimated reduction on some of the principal dutiable articles is as follows, according to the figures of the Treasury Department:

Reduction on coal (bituminous)	$215,254 00
salt, in bulk	274,730 00
salt, in bags &c.	340,792 66
Leather, calf skins, tanned or dressed	219,842 07
Leather, upper and skins, dressed, &c.	89,524 87
Boards, plank, &c.	559,975 41
Cotton, and manufactures of	1,077,383 25
Wool, and manufactures of	3,358,274 03
Iron, and manufactures of	1,376,612 13
Steel and manufactures of	489,256 26
Metals and manufactures of (excepting percussion caps)	321,976 36
Paper and manufactures of (excepting unsized printing paper &c.)	54,422 80
India rubber and manufacturers of	53,207 61
Straw and manufactures of	65,347 57
Oil cloths	2,786 61
Glass and manufactures of	47,241 25
Cork and cork bark manufactures	28,915 00
Soda sal	71,593 73
Soda ash	363,571 51
Mustard ground	10,462 96
Currants, zante, &c.	92,243 36
Figs	130,170 50
Raisins	726,974 98
Dates and prunes	268,612 16
Tin in plates or sheet terne, and taggers tin	949,077 82
Tin plate and Iron galvanized	5,606 18
saltpetre, crude	76,085 71
saltpetre, refined	1,334 52

The reduction in internal revenue taxes is estimated at $20,651,00. The taxes on tobacco, which were 16 and 32 cents a pound, are consolidated into one uniform tax of 20 cents, constituting a reduction on the whole of about $8,000,000. The taxes on spirits are consolidated, and the rate made uniform at 70 cents a gallon, but this will not effect a material reduction or increase in the amount of the revenue derived, as the change is intended to simplify the mode of collection and relieve manufacturers from annoyance. The abolition of the tax on illuminating gas will remove a considerable burden from dwellers in large towns and cities. The most important improvement, however, that has been gained by the new law is the abolition of the whole batch of annoying stamp duties, with the single exception of the tax of two cents on bank checks, drafts and orders. The section of the new law in this respect reads as follows, and should be carefully studied:

SECTION 36. That on and after the first day of October, 1872, all the taxes imposed by stamps under and by virtue of schedule B, of section 170 of the act approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed, excepting only the tax of two cents on bank checks, drafts or orders. Provided that where any mortgage has been executed and recorded, or may be executed and recorded, before the first day of October, 1872, to secure the payment of bonds or obligations that may be made and issued from time to time, and such mortgages not being stamped, all such bonds or obligations so made and issued on or after the first day of October, 1872, shall not be subject to any stamp duty, but only such of their bonds or obligations as may have been made or issued before the last day aforesaid. And provided, further, that in the meantime the holder of any instrument of writing of whatever kind and description which has been made or issued without being duly stamped or with a defaced stamp, may make application to any collector of internal revenue, and that upon such application such collector shall thereupon affix the stamp provided for such holder upon such instrument of writing as required by law to be put upon the same, and subject to the provisions of section 158 of the internal revenue laws.

While the revenue will lose largely by the reduction in the revenue taxes, the loss will be materially curtailed by the provision of the law directing the President to reduce the internal revenue districts of the country to eighty, and to cut down the number of clerks, assessors and collectors to the lowest possible limit consistent with the enforcement of the law. There are now about three hundred collection districts, and the reduction of that number to eighty will effect a great saving, besides dispensing with the services of a large number of government officials, an important point in the economy of our polities when it can be obtained without detriment to the public service. The reduction in the number of districts is but a preparatory move to the abolition of the whole internal revenue system, except some simple form of tax upon tobacco and spirits, which for many years, as articles of luxury, will be compelled to furnish a large proportion of the revenue necessary to carry on the government and reduce the public debt.

This legislation by Congress, reducing taxation at one sweep more than fifty millions of dollars, taken in connection with other reductions within the past two years amounting to one hundred and forty millions, and the further fact that the present Administration has been paying off the national debt at the rate of one hundred millions per annum, will constitute the strong points of the Republican canvass this fall. They go directly to the pockets of the people, and involve questions of good government as well as economical administration, that can neither be avoided or belittled by the opposition.

CHRONIC BOLTERS.

When the spirit of disorganization once obtains a hold on the members of a political party, or a church even, for that matter, there is no telling where it will end. The performances of the New York conference called by Messrs. Bryant, Cox and Wells are a good illustration. Bolting originally from the Republican party they met and made nominations at Cincinnati; these were not satisfactory and a gathering of the dissatisfied ones was called to meet in New York; but again the spirit of discontent made itself manifest, and another bolt followed, whittled down to the fine point of free traders pure and simple, and we have as the result of this third bolt of the same men, the nomination of Wm. S. Groesbeck of Ohio, for President, and Frederick Law Olmstead of New York, for Vice President. If there is enough left of the original "crowd" to officer a meeting, it is almost certain another weak demonstration of discontented ones will follow. The philosophy of this dissension is not very hard to unravel. These chronic bolters, for the most part men of some political, literary or social prominence, have a "mission," every one of them; they represent nobody but themselves and as a consequence are relieved from any feeling of responsibility for their action, and are at perfect liberty, each one to work out his individual theories. They return to their homes, not to render an account to constituents, for they have none, but to fall back on their studies or professional duties. They possess no political influence for in no sense are they practical men on whom the people rely for counsel or leadership. They may be fairly classed with the professional agitators for social reforms, who meet every year and discuss and wrangle over women's rights, Fourierism, and the other isms of the day: the more extravagant the ideas, the more certain is there to be embittered discussion and division on hair-splitting points. There is nothing that exercises so healthy an influence on the deliberations of a convention called for political purposes, as the reflection that the delegates represent somebody besides themselves, and that their constituents will hold them to a rigid responsibility. When this is wanting, the great motive for wise deliberation and unity of action is lost. Each reformer is left free to steer his bark to his own little haven, freighted with the single idea which in his blind egotism he deems the supreme question of the hour. The mass of the people, without regard to party divisions, have no sympathy with such folly. With the true American instinct they seek the accomplishment of practical aims by practical means.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE "Fourth fever" is epidemic among all our rural friends; the appearances indicate that the "crisis" will be overwhelming.

THE Chicago papers have become very piously opposed to "corners" since the "coal collapse," but they were not so reverential while the swindle gave any evidence that it *might* succeed. It was "business" then; it is "roguery" now.

TURFMEN are much interested in the races which will come off at Long Branch this season. The greatest interest centers in the match between Longfellow and Harry Bassett, which takes place July 2d, and promises to be the greatest sporting event of the year.

IT IS SAID that Wm. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, has written to Democratic friends who proffered their services in his behalf at Baltimore: "Appearances indicate that Greeley will carry the Convention by at least a two-thirds vote. If there is any chance to defeat him count on me; if not I would rather be overlooked."

THEY are returning to the fold. The Atlantic Monthly has given up its pursuit of an *Ignis Fatuus*, and casts aside the "old white hat," which at first was its peculiar veneration. The editor in the July number has taken a comprehensive review of the field and remarks, "in short between Mr. Greeley and General Grant, we should prefer Gen. Grant." That man at last is in unison with the people.

TILTON has written "the Successful failure at Philadelphia." We didn't think any man would have the effrontery to make a little trip the incentive and excuse for afflicting an unoffending public with his autobiography, but perhaps Tilton wrote this for his friends who will hear with infinite satisfaction of his success in one thing at last—although no additional evidence was needed to prove him a "successful failure."

IF IT will give the Albany *Evening Journal* any pleasure to know the truth, we inform it that the *Chicago Tribune* does not concede the electoral vote of Illinois to Grant.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Yes, but as the voters of Illinois concede the State to their favorite, Grant we don't think it matters much what the *Tribune* concedes. The *Tribune* didn't concede Oregon, until Oregon belied all the editor's prophecies and as he subsequently said, went "Republican with noticeable gains."

GEN. GRANT'S military operations were successful, but nothing more. He had a thousand subordinates in his army any one of whom could have made those operations brilliant.—*Lou. Cour. Journal.*

We waited several weary years for the brilliancy of these gifted subordinates to exhibit itself and at last the nation accepted the plain man who could make his "military operations successful but nothing more." Of course the people were fools to be satisfied with success, but they didn't know it, as they were only anxious for the salvation of their country—and couldn't wait for any more "brilliant operations."

WE HEAR a great deal now of excessive taxation in the South, and yet the statistics show that the rate is but 1-57 mills on the assessed valuation. Pennsylvania, on the same basis of taxation, pays 1.8 8-10; Massachusetts, 1.59-10; Michigan, 1.9; Missouri, 2.5; Ohio, 2.01; Indiana, 16. 2-10; Iowa, 1.9 9-10; New York, 2.4 6-10. Upon a per capita estimate too, the result shows favorable to the Southern States, for they pay but 1.35, while the average in the North is 2.00. Yet the Southern States are now enjoying an era of internal development never approximately equalled before, and are yearly increasing in real wealth and civilization in a ratio that was not known before the war.

THE balance of trade against the United States, to be exact, was at last accounts, $51,982,518. This represents the increase in the foreign indebtedness of this country for merchandise. There is only one way to change the balance of trade and make it favorable to the United States, and that is by stimulating the production and manufacture of merchandise adapted to exportation. The policy of the government should be to enable the country to defy competition and lay all the world under tribute. England turned the balance of trade in her favor by fostering the skilled industry of her people.—*Boston Globe.*

That is a very candid editorial admission from a strong free-trade journal. Now if the *Globe* will always acknowledge the truth that way, it will soon wheel into line for the protection of American industries.

AN Oregon letter reports that Attorney-General Williams does not expect to be a candidate for the United States Senate, and that the people of that State, moreover, are anxious that he should remain in the Cabinet. He aided greatly in winning the State from Democratic control.

THE MAGAZINES.

THE ECLECTIC.—We pick up the Eclectic first and spend a few moments in interested study of the physiognomy of the late Prof. Morse, which is the illustration of the July number. It is an excellent portrait, both in its faithfulness to art and faithfulness as a correct likeness of the subject. The literary contents of the Eclectic comprise some of the choicest gleanings from foreign periodicals. Among the dozen or so articles, "Kidnapping in the South Seas," "Thoughts Upon Government," "American Traits," "Child Life as Seen by the Poets," "The Body and the Character," and a poetical production. "Faces on the Will," by Robert Buchanan, will attract especial attention. The July number is a good one.

SCRIBNER'S contains an excellent variety. The first article is West Point, illustrated by Benson J. Lossing, but the illustrations are not of a high order. The delightful "Back Log Studies" are continued. The Postman's Ring is a good poetical effusion by Miss Whitney. "Will You Walk into My Parlor" is a very entertaining article upon spiders, habits—a very ugly subject. At his gates is continued, as are all the serials. "The Topics for the Time" department is especially rich—the item on the "Christian Sabbath in Great Cities" will be found especially interesting to those who believe that the Sabbath was made for devotion—not amusement.

THE GALAXY presents sixteen articles on popular subjects. Among others, "Life on the Plains," "Anecdotes of Public Men," "Intricate Questions Answered," with a selection of shorter articles in the Club Room Scientific Department, &c.

THE ATLANTIC.—Parton talks of "Jefferson, a Reformer of Old Virginia." "Why Semmes, of the Alabama, was not tried" forms the topic for another long article. Hawthorne's "Septimus" is continued; "John Brown and His Friends," "Diversions of the Echo Club," and other articles in poetry and prose, complete the number.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW, with half-a-dozen articles from Herbert Spencer, Prof. Grote, O'Connor Morris, Prof. Max Muller, and others, presents the usual variety. Noticeable articles are "Irish Character" and "The Belief in Immortality."

LIPPINCOTT'S—Opens with a profusely illustrated article on the "Rhineland," which is followed with "Travels in the Air," also illustrated, and a dozen articles on various subjects. E. A. Pollard has one on the "Fourth of July." "Sunstroke" is another timely article. The verse selections are above the average.

GOOD WORDS, and GOOD WORDS FOR THE YOUNG, are on hand. Both are profusely illustrated and both in their special fields have no superiors. The June numbers contain each twelve pieces. "Town Geology" in *Good Words* is a quaint article from Charles Kingsley, and to the admirers of Dr. Macleod, his "Sermons before the Queen" will now be read with mournful interest. In *Good Words for the Young* George McDonald continues his story to the boys.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE has a very thoughtful article on "The Christian uses of Leisure." Dr. Hunter talks of the Eclipses of Scripture." "The Vicar's Daughter," by McDonald, sustains its interest.

ST. PAULS.—This magazine is rapidly winning a place among the leading monthlies and the current number is up to the standard. A sketch of "Jean Ingelow" will interest many. "The quality of the brain" shows a good quality in its author; the number is interesting.

LE BON TON tells all about the Paris Fashions, and is illustrated with some horrible woodcuts.

CHURCH'S MUSICAL VISITOR will be a welcome visitor in the household where song holds a place.

THE BUREAU should be in the hands of every manufacturer. It is one of the ablest class magazings in the country.

THE AMERICAN WORKING PEOPLE, published in Pittsburgh strives to provide reading matter of a good character for the workingman, and generally succeeds—especially in the July number—in making an interesting display.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A MARYLAND paper thinks that the Democrats will probably nominate Fred. Douglass in 1876.

HON. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER'S health is again sufficiently improved to warrant his friends in urging him for Congressman in Ohio.

THEY have mortified the flesh to put on sale cloth and ashes [illegible] broken bottles; they have bowed their heads in a mud-puddle and cried, "Let us vote for Greeley." This is what the Chicago *Post* says of the Democracy.

THE Philadelphia correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, the leading Democratic organ of the Southwest, in a letter of business to the office, takes occasion to add some remarks which the *Picayune* has the frankness to lay before its readers.

IT IS understood that no Republican nominations for State officers will be made in West Virginia. This means, probably, the support of Governor Jacobs as an independent candidate for re-election against Camden, the regular Democratic candidate.

IS IT a matter of any consequence now how Sumner and Schurz vote? They have done all the mischief they are capable of doing, and whether they vote for Greeley or not makes only a matter of two votes. They cannot influence a man more. Their best plan is each to nominate the other for President, then each to bolt from the nomination made by himself, and on election day each take a hat and deposit his vote for himself for President. They may not even then carry out the will of each one's "constituent," but there seems no other way left for them.—*Cleveland Herald.*

CONGRESSMAN JOHN T. BIRD, of New Jersey, a strong Democrat, wants Mr. Greeley to give some good reason why Democrats should support him for President. In a letter to Mr. Greeley he shows that the protectionist candidate for President has favored all the acts of centralization complained of, including the Congressional election law, and says: "Will you have the goodness to tell those who are opposed to and greatly dread centralization, why it was unfortunate (as Mr. Greeley once said that Congress did not extend the election law to State and municipal elections?"

"Let me say a word privately without personal feeling one way or the other, that the Philadelphia Convention and its surrounding, the sentiment of the people generally, and Republicans particularly, indicates the almost certainty of Grant's election. There is far less disaffection among Republicans than supposed: whilst Democrats are completely at sea. Even Greeley and the Cincinnati movement are looked upon as weaker than a straight-out Democratic nomination. "Though I have voted, as a Conservative, with the Democracy since the war, yet were I giving to betting I would risk it on Grant. I saw offers to wager thousands of dollars on Grant, no matter who might run against him, or how many, and no one to take them up. Being a pretty good judge of human nature, men, things, politics, etc., having had long practical experience, I give you these private views simply for your private information and use."

JOURNALISTIC.

FREDERICK HUDSON has written a letter to a journalistic friend in New York, emphatically denying all stories about his returning to the *Herald*. He has no such intention, and has never entertained the idea for a moment since he retired from that journal five years ago. Reports that young Bennett designs to sell the *Herald* are wholly unfounded. His father's last injunction to him was never to dispose of the *Herald*. Bennett, Jr., is now, as he has been for some years, sole proprietor and manager, and no material changes are to be made in the paper.

SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, formerly managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, and recently of the Chicago *Tribune*, has returned to New York and become one of the leader writers for the *Evening Post*.

ON the 1st day of July the women of Illinois will be eligible to hold appointive offices in that State, under the act passed by the Legislature last winter. Section one enacts that no person shall be precluded from any occupation, profession, or employment (except military) on account of sex. The only other exception is that women cannot be eligible to elective offices; and nothing in the act shall be construed as requiring any female to work on streets or roads, or serve on juries. The women of Illinois ought to rejoice over this triumph, short as it falls of the demands made by the radical reformers in petticoats.

A MILITARY review in England had to be given up because the railway could not transport 12,000 men in two days.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1869.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinsey, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BELLE.

ANSON B. WEST.

A lady stooped to cull a flower,—
'Twas only a violet blue,
But 'twas under the spell,
And it said to Belle,
So modestly, "I love you."

The lady plucked a rose half blown,
From the bush where its beauty it grew;
It blushed, and said,
This rose so fair—
"I love you."
In its fragrance, "I love you."

A bird was flying thro' the air,
And singing as sweetly it flew:
It saw her, and stopped,
And these notes it dropped—
The magical "I love you."

The lady gazed long at the silvery moon,
As it sailed thro' celestial blue;
Fair Luna did beam,
With answering gleam,
And softly said—"I love you."

The sweet south winds, their balmy breath,
With sweet odors redolent blew,
The maiden they pressed
In a fond caress,
And sighing, said "I love you."

Thus all nature acknowledges Beauty's power,
All nature bows to the good and the true.
Birds, flowers, and lights,
And the suns of night—
All join to say "I love you."

I, too, would the "soft impeachment" own,
I, too, would acknowledge the mystic spell,
For, awake or asleep,
My heart will keep
Saying constantly—"I love Belle."

The Bulwer Brothers.

When Lord Dalling and Bulwer died lately he left no child to inherit his honors, and last autumn his brother the novelist, lost his only grandson, the son of Owen Meredith; so that these eminent brothers seemed, so far as the ultimate transmission of their honors went, to have obtained them for nothing. However, a few weeks ago, Lord Lytton's daughter-in-law presented her husband, to whom a good deal of her father's ability seems to have descended, with a son and heir.

Lord Lytton inherited his beautiful seat, Knebworth, from his mother, sole heiress and representative of the ancient Saxon family of Lytton. He is an admirable man of business, and has considerably increased the value of his property by skilful management. His books, too, have been very lucrative.

Sickness of Forty Years' Duration Cured.

The cure related below is one of a very remarkable kind, on account of its long duration, and is well worthy of the attention of all those who may be afflicted with chronic disease of any kind, showing clearly that all such cases can be cured. It is that of Jacob Wagner, a respectable farmer, aged 63 years, of New Sewickley township, who has been in gradually failing health for a period of about forty years. The disease manifested itself by a continued cough and a wasting state of health, which, about the beginning of last October, culminated in an attack which showed that the lungs were becoming seriously affected. Mr. Wagner, in this state of his case, applied to Dr. Keyser, of this city, who, by a system of medicine of a restorative kind, has completely cured him and restored him to a state of health to which he has been a stranger for many long and weary years. His cure is thorough and complete, and evinces an amount of skill and perseverance in the treatment of such cases, by Dr. Keyser, which is rarely if ever attained in a life time. The cure was chiefly effected by Dr. Keyser's Lung cure, and is another of the many instances of the wonderful restorative power of that medicine, in the cure of every disease of long standing, especially those in which the pulmonary organs and the blood are deteriorated.

Dr. Keyser's office is at 167 Liberty street, in the rear of his Drug Store, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday's at night.

A treatise on Lung Diseases sent wherever it is wanted.

LOST HEALTH REGAINED.

Self-neglect lays the foundation of much bodily suffering. As a rule men are more solicitous to repair and preserve their houses, stock in trade and other perishable property than to repair and preserve themselves. They can see when a wall requires a prop, or a weak structure a girder, but appear to be unconscious of, or indifferent to, the cracks and flaws and evidences of decay in their own frail and sensitive organizations.

The consequence of this want of common prudence is that thousands fall by the wayside in the prime of life every year, who might have lived to enjoy a hale and hearty old age, if they had resorted to the proper means of recruiting their failing vigor at the proper time.

Seeing what that famous vitalizing and invigorating elixir, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has done for countless multitudes of the enervated and broken down, and with the long, unbroken record of its cures before him, it seems amazing that any sufferer from premature decay, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, biliousness, chronic constipation, or disease of a remittent or intermittent character, should delay, even for an hour, to seek the aid which its toning, regulating or invigorating properties have never failed to afford.

It is no exaggeration to say that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most faithful ally of nature, in her struggles with weakness and disease, that medical botany and honest chemistry have yet given to the world.

MINERAL WATER DEPOT.

[illegible] ON DRAFT.
[illegible] ST. LOUIS | MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.
[illegible] STERLING MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.
[illegible] HATHORN SPRING WATER.
In Bottles and by the Gallon, or by the Glass or barrel, at the lowest prices, at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.
N. B.—Call and try our Soda Water, drawn from the Frost King Soda Water Apparatus, the finest in the city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

REMOVAL.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
SEED DEALERS.
WE HAVE REMOVED TO
271 Liberty Street,

Second house above Ninth street, recently occupied by W. M. Gormley, and now have in stock a full line of

Coffees, Teas,
Sugars, Syrups,
Lard Oil, Cheese,
Flour, &c., &c.,

Which we are prepared to sell at Lowest Market Rates. Special attention to

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Seed Dealers,
271 Liberty Street.
MWF

H. J. LYNCH
is offering great bargains in
Lace Curtains,
Lace Sacques,
Lace Circulars and
Lace Point Shawls,
MARSEILLES AND HONEY COMB QUILTS,
At No. 96 Market Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Ladies' Suits,
Grenadines,
Hernanis.
Ladies' Suits,
Grenadines,
Hernanis.

je22-d&s

KID GLOVES.
EXTRA BARGAINS AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
RETAIL.
OPENED TO-DAY.
50 Doz. Undressed Kids,
AT 55 CENTS PER PAIR.
FIFTY DOZEN
ONE BUTTON REAL KID,
AT $1.00 PER PAIR.
FIFTY DOZEN
One Button Seamless Real Kid,
AT $1.25 PER PAIR.
FIFTY DOZEN
Two Button Real Kid,
AT $1.50 PER PAIR.
ONE LOT ON COUNTER,
Slightly Soiled, at 75c. Per Pair.
ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF THE
Genuine Harris Seamless and Alexander kids,
In 1, 2, 3 and 6 Buttons, Black and Colored.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.
je19

C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
OFFER
Best Stock in the City
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD STREET.
Buyers are Invited to Call.

May and June Styles

STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER
HATS,
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street,
je3 PITTSBURGH.

ANDERSON
SASH
BALANCE.

Builders' and Contractors' attention is called to this improved Sash Balance. It is more desirable and less expensive than the old style of cord and weights. It will not get out of order, and can be attached to any window-frame. Call and examine the invention at the

PITTSBURGH OFFICE,
70 SMITHFIELD STREET
J. S. BELL,
ap23:m26 AGENT.

Reedy's Patents
Hand, Steam and Hydraulic
Hoisting Machines!
Manufactured by
H. J. REEDY & CO.,
128 E. 8th Street,
CINCINNATI.
ap30:d26-MWF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
A Large and Elegant Stock of
Ladies' Suits!
WHITE SUITS,
BUFF SUITS,
GREY SUITS,
STRIPED SUITS,
Manufactured expressly to order, neatly trimmed in newest styles, and work on them all first-class, at prices to astonish all.
LACE JACKETS,
LACE SHAWLS,
SHETLAND SHAWLS,
SUMMER SHAWLS,
SHOULDER SHAWLS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest;

Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Grunsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Birmingham Market Bonds, 6 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK.

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRAZIER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 22, 1872.

The atmosphere of the local financial circles continues salubrious, with indications of fair weather from now on for sixty days at least. In fact, there is nothing in the future, so far as present prognostications go, to lead to the conclusion that there will be any monetary trouble of any duration in this country for the next twelve months, and most probably longer. The self-reliance taught to the people by the principle by which this country is governed is fast making continued prosperity an assured matter.

Western Pennsylvania should not only be one of the richest places in the world but also one of the best.

There need be no fear in locating capital or business here. In fact, there is no place of any magnitude that has any thing like the inducements to offer to the capitalist, the scientist, the manufacture, the mechanic and the laboring man that Pittsburgh has. Look at the men of wealth in her midst to-day! A quarter century has scarcely passed since most of them were unknown as men of wealth and importance, and now their names stand on a par with the foremost of those of the largest cities.

The trade movement in most departments is up to the general expectation in mercantile circles. Quite a number of active business men are going to Europe, and others are making preparations to take their customary summer vacations. Yet an ample number will remain to keep the wheel of trade in motion. Prices, as a whole, rule uniform, though in some instances there is a tendency to advance.

In stocks and bonds everything is quiet. There is a demand for Allegheny Valley 7-30s and Pittsburgh Water Loan bonds, but these securities are meeting with so much favor east that but little is doing with them here.

The Erie is again on the upward move, and to-day touched 55¾.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

Bonds—1881	Saturday. 119½
5-20—1862	113¾
" 1864	113¾
" 1865	114¾
" 1865 new	116¾
" 1867	117¾
" 1868	117¾
10-40s	111¾
Currency 6's	114¼
Gold	113¼

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	97½
Do Scrip	97¾
Erie	55¾
Reading	115¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¼
Rock Island	110¾
St. Paul, Common	83½
Wabash	75¼
Union Pacific	38
Ohio & Mississippi	45¼
Pacific Mail	69½
West Union Telegraph	75
Adams Express	97
American Express	73¾
Wells, Fargo	92

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Saturday.
Penna. Central	99¼
Penna. Allotments	99¾
Reading R. R.	115¾
Camden & Amboy	124¾
Lehigh Navigation	44¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	58½
Central Transportation	18¼
Empire Transportation	41
Union Transportation	77
Pitsburgh City Scrip	97
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	97
Lehigh Valley R. R.	99
Philadelphia & Erie	27½

NEW YORK, June 22, 1872.

Money easy at 5 to 5. Sterling steady: 9½@9¾. Gold dull, with a downward tendency, closing at 113⅛@114. Loans from 1⅜ to 3 for carrying. Clearings $28,000,000. Treasury disbursements $99,000. Exports to-day about $220,000; for the week of $755,242. Governments are in moderate demand, but closed steady. State bonds dull and firm. The bank statement is unfavorable, showing a net loss of $1,568,925 to legal reserve. The banks now hold $9,726,625 above the twenty-five per cent. required by law. Stocks opened dull and steady, but closed strong with an advance in some leading speculative stocks of from ½ to 2¾ p er cent. Erie, Northwestern common, Union Pacific and C. & I. C. attracted most attention. The Vanderbilt party have been large buyers of Lake Shore and New York Central. Western Union has been strong.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 119¾; 5-20's '62, 113¾; do '64, 113¾; do '65, 114¾; do new do, 116¾; do '67, 117¾; do '68, 117; 10-40's, 111¾. Currency 6's, 114¾. New 5's, 112¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Mississippi, 97¾; old Tennessee, 73; new do, 74¾; new Virginia, 69¾; old do, 44; old North Carolina, 31½; new do, 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Quicksilver, 39; Adams Express, 97; Wells, Fargo & Co., 92; American Merchants' Union, 73½; Pacific Mail, 69½; New York Central, 97½; Scrip, 97¾; Erie, 55⅝; do prefer'd, 78; Harlem, 115½; do pref'd, 120; Michigan Central, 119¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91¾; Northwestern, 72½; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 110¼; New Jersey Central, 109½; St. Paul, 53¾; do preferred, 77¼; Wabash, 75¾; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 95¾; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 115; do preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 45¾; C. C. & C., 94; Burlington & Quincy, 130; Lake Shore, 96¾; Panama, 36; Illinois Central, 136; Union Pacific, 38¾; Central Pacific bonds, 104¾; Union, 93½; Delaware and Lackawanna, 107¾.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 22.—In dry goods everything was quiet, even for Saturday. The New York *Bulletin* says everything appears to combine at present to render trade quiet. Among the causes at work are the high cost of staple articles of production. An impetus was given to buying of stocks by retailers last season. On that account there was over speculation in certain classes of imported goods—the disturbing effect of the strikes, and the chances of a short moderate business being done during the fall on political accounts. Of these the two first appear to claim most attention, as lying most directly at the root of the evil. In foreign goods trade is at a stand-still. Burlaps are quoted as follows: 7¾ @ 7 16-16 s do 10¾@c; 9 do 11¼c; 10¾ do 11¾c, being a reduction of a ⅛c since the last alteration in values. It is proposed to add an additional day to the holiday time of this year among dry goods men as compared with last year, and to close the stores from Wednesday evening, July 3d, until Monday morning, July 8th. The state of trade invites the relaxation this season.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 22.—Wheat dull and 3c lower; extra $1.67@1.68; No. 1 $1.62@1.64; amber $1.58. Corn firm at 47c. Oats firm at 33c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 22, 1872.

Trade in general merchandize continues dull, and there is but little prospect of an early improvement; business is unusually dull at this season of the year. There is considerable doing in green truck, the receipts from both East and West being large, and for some time our markets have been overstocked, and prices in consequence, ruled very low; from what we can learn, the bulk of it has not paid cost of transportation and commission. We heard heard a commission man assert the other day that he had sold some $600 worth of green stuff for a Baltimore house, and that the shipper was in his debt; in other words, he had not realized enough to pay freight and commissions. From this it will be seen that consignments must of necessity soon fall off; but then our gardners and farmers will soon be able to supply our markets. There is rather more inquiry for Butter, and the receipts only have been sympathetically light, but the supply, although not large, is equal to the demand, and prices are unchanged; we are reported sales at to 15 cts, according to quality and condition. Eggs continue slow, and notwithstanding the arrivals are comparatively light, the supply is ample for present requirements, and prices are weak, though not quotably lower; 14 cts may be regarded as the ruling quotation. Flour continues weak, and the indications at this writing point unmistakeably to a lower range of prices, and this being the case, the demand is less active and dealers are more anxious to realize. Dried Fruit and Canned Goods are about over for this season.

The grain market continues very dull and unsettled, and, as noted in our last report, there are no established quotations. For the time being there is no demand whatever for wheat as the mills seem determined to exhaust their present stock before they will buy any more; however, the arrivals continue very light and the stock in the hands of dealers is very small. Oats continue, to use a common phrase, as "flat as a flounder," and shelled corn is not much better. There is little or no inquiry for hay and the market is quiet—prices unchanged.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, June 22, 1872.

Following shows the receipts for the week, and a comparison is made with the week preceeding:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	574 cars.	489 cars.
Hogs	120 "	244 "
Sheep	64 "	90 "
Horses	23 "	28 "
Mules	3 "	2 "
Total	784	853

CATTLE.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were unusually large, 574 cars; this, if we are not mistaken, is the largest number ever reported in a single week at this yard—counting 18 to the car—ten thousand three hundred and thirty-two head. Of course, a large proportion of these were bilbed through from the West to New York and Cincinnati to New York, but the number of market cattle was also unusually large; and notwithstanding the volume of business in the aggregate was heavy, as there was a very full attendance of buyers, the supply was in excess of the demand considerably in excess of the demand; quite a number of droves were shipped through in first hands, and to-day there were several lots in the pens unsold. The average quality was common; probably two-thirds of the entire supply consisted of green slippery stock, and with an over supply of this kind prices, ruled lower; however, of prime shipping steers, the supply was not much larger than usual, and this being the case, this particular grade brought last week's prices and sold quick enough. In a word, all things considered, the market was even better than could reasonably have been expected under the circumstances; we have seen it worse here many a time when the supply was but little over one-half of what it was this week. Prime, 1300 to 1400; steers may be quoted at 6¾ to 7 cts, and good 1100 to 1200 at 6 to 6¼cts; slippery stock, which, as already intimated, was very abundant this week, sold at from 4 cts, as to quality and condition. Stock cattle are exceedingly dull and prices are lower, ranging from 4 to 4½ cts.

The indications at this writing are unfavorable for trade next week; New York was reported hard on Friday, and with a continuance of the present hot weather and large shipments to that point from Buffalo, trade will no doubt open up on Monday with a heavy supply and further decline there is generally anticipated. It is generally believed that cattle must go lower, and it is probable, therefore, that trade will be hard until buyers become assured that the bottom has been reached.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
17	21,710	6 60	13	14,750	6 50
6	6,530	6 00	5	5,420	6 00
13	12,250	5 90	16	16,130	5 75
75	93,460	6 40	4	per head	$3 00
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
43	43,560	4 75	16	19,080	6 30
37	36,820	6 00	18	17,170	5 12
Smith, Watson & B., sold:					
32	30,970	6 37	32	30,470	6 50
17	20,660	6 30	17	21,170	6 40
32	30,810	5 75	19	21,650	5 75
15	16,660	6 37	10	11,060	5 75
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
18	19,670	6 12	16	19,800	6 65
17	50,636	6 30	18	22,570	6 50
17	21,290	6 25	18	18,770	6 25
Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold:					
51	61,490	6 35	19	19,050	6 75
J. D. Ulery, sold:					
49	56,590	6 06	50	53,4000	p t

HOGS.

The market from Monday up until the close of Thursday, was quiet and devoid of any new features worthy of special notice; but on Friday, however, it having been discovered that the receipts were exceedingly small and that the supply was almost exhausted, the market became a little excited, and prices were at once run up from ⅝ to ¾ a cent per lb. Philadelphia hogs sold readily; $4.60 to $4.65, and Yorkers run up from $4.20 to $4.45@4.50; to-day the pens were all empty, there was some inquiry, and prime Philadelphia had there have been any on sale, would doubt less have brought $4@$4.5. $4.50—perhaps 5 cts, however, a small number would have satisfied the demand at these prices, and our friends at a distance should bear in mind that these prices will not, in all probability, be of long duration, for just as soon as the arrivals increase slightly there will be a decline, and in the fact that there is considerable risk in shipping hogs in hot weather may be attributed the market falling off in the receipts.

Following embraces most of the sales during the past three days:

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
118	21,450	4 20	35	7,410	4 20
60	14,020	4 40	68	11,220	4 15
50	10,230	4 40	37	7,410	4 15
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
169	47,450	4 50	70	33,980	4 45
49	10,640	4 15	157	30,970	4 20
102	22,050	4 20	91	21,250	4 50
Smith, W & B sold:					
42	10,500	4 40	44	12,200	4 60
66	14,520	4 40	18	3,220	4 20
Holmes, L. & Co., sold:					
35	8,100	4 40	17	3,200	4 15
9	1,940	5 00	117	19,500	4 15
68	2,150	4 55	111	25,240	4 45
81	16,500	4 50	68	11,740	4 40
59	12,560	4 45	90	21,070	4 45
69	13,460	4 40	94	21,220	4 55
J. D. Ulery, sold:					
21	13,440	4 35	35	9,010	4 30

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Trade has been exceedingly dull all week, and the market was generally conceded to have been the worst in the season. But in fact the receipts were light, 64 cars against 90 cars the week preceding, but there was just as large a falling off in the demand as there was in the arrivals. New York continues hard, the advices from there to-day being discouraging, and the intelligence from Philadelphia was no better; now, as is well known, we are dependent on Philadelphia and New York for buyers, and consequently the break in those markets was not without its effect here. Prices, as compared with last week, are off from ¼ to ½ a cent per lb, and even the decline, the market was very dull, as most of the regular buyers were almost out of the market. So far as we could learn, the best sale this week was $5.60 and quotations may be given at ½ to ⅝ for prime to choice 90 to 100 lb sheep, which two weeks ago sold readily at 6¼ to 6¾. Lambs are also very dull and lower, and we reduce—as quotation to 6@7 cts per lb.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
295	16,700	4 85	85	6,820	5 00
201	16,710	5 35	113	10,370	4 80
201	16,740	5 35	99	8,010	4 60
Sadler, Havens & Co. sold:					
123	12,600	5 25	411	34,420	5 20
177	15,280	5 50	185	18,450	5 20
18 lmbs	1,040	7 00	178	14,290	4,75
425	per head	$2 60	162	14,750	4 85
75	per head	$1 50	178	15,770	4 80
561	44,620	4 80	166	7,620	4 75
117	7,599	5 00	158	13,970	5 12
			231	19,630	4 50
Smith, Watson & B., sold:					
91	8,110	5 00	177	15,740	4 75
Holmes L. & Co., sold:					
177	16,860	5 75	14	per head	$4 00
177	15,890	5 00	101	8,790	5 25
177	6,570	5 00	88	6,760	5 00
103	9,020	5 25	104	9,000	5 00
Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold:					
202	17,600	5 25	201	18,750	4 12
J. D. Ulery, sold:					
213	18,480	5 60	165	13,080	5 00
88	6,790	4 75	90	8,560	4 80

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoneberger B & Co.	4	Nimick & Co	p l 21
Logan, O & R	1	Isabella Furnace Co	7
Spang, C & Co	in 1	Graff, B & Co	1
Lucy Furnace	o. 6	G. W. Hailman	p l 1
Total			42

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

Malin & Blackstone	9	J. Marshall Co	1
J. W. Porter	10	G. W. Hailman	1
J. Moorhead	2	L. A. Caughey	1
Total			23

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Pgh Fge & Iron Co.o	2	Jas. Wood, Son & Co.	3
Harbaugh & Co	2	Jno. A. Caughey	1
Wm. Clark & Co	2	J. Painter & Son	3
G. W. Hailman	2	J. W. Porter	3
Total			14

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co			p l 2

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—Cotton dull; sales 1,000 nominally; good ordinary 23¾c; low middlings 23¾c; middling 24¾c; receipts 58; exports Cronstadt 400; New York 1,921; stock 26,174.

CHARLESTON, June 22.—Cotton dull; receipts 25; net receipts 127; exports coast 151; stock 7,349.

MOBILE, June 22.—Cotton entirely nominal; receipts 2,414; net receipts 36; stock 1,116.

GALVESTON, June 22.—Cotton: good ordinary 20¾c; receipts 14; stock 2,555.

NASHVILLE, June 22.—Cotton dull; low middling 24c.

MEMPHIS, June 22.—Cotton dull and drooping at 24@24¼c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 22, 1872.

Trade has been quiet during the week which has just closed, and the market is weak and prices, as compared with last week, are considerably lower. Crude has dropped to $3.80 per bbl at Parker, and from, all that we can learn, the demand, even at the decline, is light. Refined is lower, and the indications at this writing are that the bottom has not yet been reached; June sold at 22¾; July quoted at 22½; August 22¾; and September 23; sales for the last named month at 23. Oil barrels unchanged; $1.83 to $1.85 for city, and $1.75@1.75 for country.

Receipts crude this week 25,640 bbls; last week 20,990; January 1st to date, 495,157; same time last year, 479,814. Exports refined this week, 19,200; January 1st to date, 314,321; same time last year, 261,416. We include in our oil shipments from January 1st to date, nearly 40,000 bbls shipped over the Louisville road to Baltimore, of which no account had previously been taken.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Works, 979 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

P. Weisenberger, 103 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 268 bbls to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear, 50 bbls to G. W. White, Philadelphia.

Vesta O W., 350 bbls to Waring, King, & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 500 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 350 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 200 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....2878

OIL SHIPMENTS PER PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE R. R. CO.

Central Rfg. Co., 1274 bbls to S. Fancher & Co., Baltimore.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Brilliant O W, agct. Thomas King	302
Sunbeam O W, agct. W. Stewart	414
Lilly O W, agct. Thos. Kink	480
Superior O W, agct. H. McKelvy	302
Cosmos O W, agct. H. McKelvy	294
American O W, agct. B. S. Duncan	906
Radiant O W, agct. Fisher Bros.	468
American O W, agct. H. McKelvy	154
Commercial O W, agct. Fisher Bro	800
Total	3800

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK.—The *Shipping List* says: The wool market for foreign continues very quiet, and prices, though without quotable change, are scarcely so strong. There is some inquiry, but the views of holders are still so much above those of manufacturers, that very little business has been done, and that only at concessions from asking prices. South America sheep skins are quiet, and rather favor buyers. The stock of fine qualities is light. Advices from Canada, per cable, received yesterday, state that the auction sale opened with a good competition at about 1d. per lb under the closing rates of May sales.

BOSTON.—The *Shipping List* says: The wool trade remains the same as noticed last week. Buyers are still quite indifferent about purchasing beyond immediate wants, and holders are not anxious to realize, as prices have settled down to a point from which further concession is not likely to be made. Interior markets are also very quiet, and there is no prospect of any active movement in the new clip for the present. We quote Western, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 45@47c; Kentucky and delaine 65@70; and super and X pulled 60@80c, although the latter price is difficult to realize, except for very choice. For Australia and other foreign there is a fair inquiry at steady prices.

PHILADELPHIA.—The market continues dull, and favors buyers. We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX washed fleece, 70@72c; X do, 69@70c; medium and c arse do, 72@75c; combing and delain do, 82@85 c; Indiana, fine unwashed, 60@62c; medium and coarse do, 58@60c; Western and Wisconsin fine unwashed fleece, X and XX washed fleece, 67@70c; medium and coarse do, 70@74c, combing and delaine do, 82c; fine unwashed, 47@50c; medium and coarse unwashed, 52½@55c; combing and delaine unwashed, 60@65c; choice picked tub, 80c; fair tub, 75c; inferior tub, 65@70c. No. 1 city pulled, 65@70c; merino city pulled, 62½@67c; country pullings, 60@65c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 22.—1:30 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾; account 92¾@92⅞. United States 5-20's of '62, 91; do '65, 91¾; do '67, 91¾; 10-40s 89¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Cotton quiet: middling upland 11¾d. Breadstuffs dull. Wheat: red winter 12s 8d. Flour 28s. Corn 26s. Pork 78s. Cheese 61s.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling upland 26¼c. Flour very dull and heavy; superfine western and State $5.30@6.15; common to good $6.45@7.60; good to choice do $7.70@8.20; white wheat extra $7.85@8.10. St. Louis $8.10@12.00. Rye Flour and Corn Meal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 90c. Wheat in fair request and steady; No 2 Chicago spring $1.58@1.60; No 2 Milwaukee $1.61@1.63. Rye dull; 66@68c. Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn active, closing steadier; steamer western mixed 42¾@44c; sail do 43@46c. Oats more active, closing firmer; mixed western 46¼@47c; white 47@50c. Eggs firm; 12@13c. Pork heavy; Hay steady, with shipping held at $1.15@1.20; retail lots $1.40@1.60. Hops quiet; held at 25@35c for 1871; 10@30c for 1870; 10@15c for 1869. Leather quiet and steady; 27@28c; Orinoco 26@27c. Wool quiet; superfine pulled 70c; extra 68@66c; tubbed 77c. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio 16½@19½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; Cuba 8¾@9¼c. Molasses dull. Rice steady at 9@9¾c. Crude petroleum 21¾c; refined 36c. Turpentine quiet at 55@55¾c. Pork dull and lower; mess $13.25@13.30; prime mess $12.75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams 9¼@12c.; shoulders 5¼@5¾c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam 8⅝@9c. Butter dull; western 10@15c. Cheese heavy; new at 10@13¾c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper unchanged: Ingot Lake active and firm, 34@34¼c cash. Iron: Scotch pig dull, $47@52; American $51@53; refined English and American bar firm, $105; Russia sheet, 18¾c gold. Nails quiet; cut $5.75; clinch $7.25@7.75; horse-shoe 21@23c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull, and holders anxious to sell; No 2 spring closed at $1.32 cash or June; $1.33 July. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 mixed 43c cash; 43¾c offered for July; 35½@45¾c for August; rejected, 38@39c. Oats dull; No 2 closed sellers 29½c; rejected sold at 27c. Rye dull; No 2 65c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 fall 49@50c. Whisky firm; 85c. Mess pork firm, $12.35 cash. Lard firm and unchanged. Bulk meats firm, in w ir h ouse lots; light stock estimated. Bacon firm; no sales. Cattle drooping and weak; fair to choice steers $5.25@6.25. Hogs advanced 5c; $3.75@4.10.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—Bagging quiet and unchanged. Cotton quiet; middling 25¼c. Flour inactive; extra family $6.75. Wheat nominal; receipts of new crop very light and dealers not operating. Corn quiet; choice shelled sacked 65c. Oats dull at 48c. Rye dull. Mess pork quiet at $12.00 cash. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 5¼c; sides clear rib 7¾@8c; clear 7¾@7¾c asked for round lots packed. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4¾c; sides clear rib 6¾@6¾c; clear 6¾@6¾c, loose. Hams, sugar cured in demand at 12@12½c. Lard quiet and steady at 9@10c. Whisky advanced 2c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Cotton steady; low middling 24¾c; nothing doing and these rates nominal. Flour dull and unchanged; family $7.25@7.50. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 red $1.57 @1.58. Corn dull and lower at 48@49c. Rye dull and drooping; 80@85c. Oats dull; 37@ 40c. Eggs dull and drooping; 12½c for selected. Mess pork quiet and unchanged; regular $12.00 @12.25; city $11.00. Lard quiet; summer 8½c; steam 8¾@8¾c. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders 5¼@4¾c; sides clear rib 6¾c; clear 6¾@6¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5½c; sides 7¼@7¾c. Whisky active and advanced 2c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota family extra $7.75@8.25; Indiana and Ohio $8.25@9.00; Minnesota $9.00@ $1.00@2.00; amber $2.00@2.05. Rye nominal at 90@93c. Corn depressed; yellow 66c; mixed western 66c. Oats quiet; white 46@48. Petroleum: crude 17½c; refined 22½c. Whisky 91c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 22.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and lower by 1@2c; extra white Michigan $1.68; No 1 white Michigan $1.62; amber Michigan $1.57½. Corn dull and unchanged; high mixed 50½c; white 50½@51¾c; no grade 47½c. Oats dull; No 1 52c; No 2 44½c; Michigan 53c; rejected 32c. Pork unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 red winter $1.63; No 2 $1.55. Corn dull at 50@51c. Oats dull, 42c. Refined petroleum steady 20½@21c for car lots, and 21½@22c for trade lots.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 22.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1.39; No. 2 $1.35. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 mixed 42c. Rye firm; No. 1 62c. Barley dull; No. 2 fall 65c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, June 22.—4 bbls tobacco, Martin Hyde; 20 bbls lard, Little & Hamilton; 5 bbls hams, Jas H Parker; 9 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 20 do do, H J McCracken; 3 kgs lard, 1 bbls bacon, 2 bxs bacon, P Duff & Son; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 172 sks wheat, Marshall K & Co; 200 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 1 car oats, in sacks, Young & W; 100 bbl flour, Sprague & Co; 100 do do, D Wallace; 180 sks corn, McHenry & H; 100 bxs candles, Jas H Parker; 8 bbls potatoes, Voigt M & Co; 5 bbls whisky, P Bemberger; 29 kgs lard, Zuck Dapez; 100 bbls oats, Dorrington Bros; 3 iron safes, Hall's S & L Co.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, June 22.—35 bbls tallow, Reed & Co; 2 cars l stone, Graff B & Co; 1 car bones, C Bigelow & Co; 120 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 292 do do, W W Walgett; 200 bags oats, Beckwith & C; 2 cars stone, Voelker & H; 137 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 35 bxs jars, J P Smith; 48 bdls paper, Frazier M & Co; 41 rakes, W W Wallace; 1 bx potatoes, Head C & Co; 10 bbls flour, J Siebert; 2 bbls pork, 6 kegs butter, H J Graff; 12 bbls o meal, Watt L & Co; 16 bxs h nails, England & B; 50 bxs soap, Johnson & C; 25 do do, M W Ranklin; 12 doz brooms, C Meyer; 15 do do, Haworth & D; 30 bxs jars, S D Strasburger; 41 bales b corn, H R McClellan; 200 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 100 do do, Houck & McC; 100 do do, D Wallace; 16 bbls brandy, Casey & L; 60 bgs wheat, 43 do rye, 47 t seed, Voigt M & C; 5 bbls alcohol, R E Sweeny; 5 do do, W D Jones & Co; 3 refrigerators, Sands & M; 1 209 pails lard, Dalzell & T; 1 Babcock engine, G C Carter & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, June 22.—2 cars stoves, H Cordier; 1 do do, J M Hemphill; 2 do do, C A Wormeastie; 1 car malt, Young & Booth; 2 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do ooperage, W B & J M Tarpon; 1 do lumber, Jos McBriar; 1 do do, Wm McQueaman; 40 sks flour, H Meyers; 40 do, 20 do meal, J C Thompson; 34 hides, Lappe & W; 1 car hay, Isaac Hippley; 1 car oats, Houck, McC & Co; 1 do do, Yeoghly K & Co; 126 sks oats, Adams & Knox; 1 car lumber, R Shively; 1 do lumber, J Gilleliand, 33 bales cotton, Kennedy, C & Co; 2 cars lumber, A C Taggart; 2 sks wool, Bradley & Son; 1 car lumber, McKirdy & Mc; 1 do do, Thompson & S; 1 bbl eggs, C H Morlege.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. COMPANY, June 21,—1 car lumber, R & J Davidson; 1 car lumber, H Adams; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 1 car stone, J & T Knox 1 car oats, S B Floyd & Co; 1 do do, Laing & McKallip; 1 car corn, Read, Carson & Co; 6 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter, H, C & Co; 1 car oats, J Rose; 12 extension tables, P Eichenlaub & Co; 12 doz chairs, Lemon & W; 4 do do, J M Irwin; 3 hhds tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 20 bbls oil, J R Hunter; lot burrons, H Berger; 12 bdls chairs, A Milliken & Co; 6 bbls m paint, W R Boggs.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, June 22.—1 car lime stone, Isabella Furnace; 3 do do, Shoneberger; 1 car stone, Harrison & Bro; 68 cars char coal, S M Kier; 30 do, Aomstrong D & Co; 17 do, Coleman R & Co; 1 car ice, Chant Lake Ice Co; 1 car clay, 1 do coke, Star Brick Co; 1 car lime, Borneson; 1 car junk, McCullough & S; 4 bxs can goods, 1 bdl brooms, 1 bbl, Miller & Mc; 1 car junk, H Fleedinson; 5 bxs h ware, Whitman W D & Co; 4 do do, w T Price & Son; 1 do do R Barnet 54 pumps, 12 force do, 1 bxs hardware; 2 cases mdse, M Herzog & Bro; 1 bxs h ware, Thos Hare & Bro; 2 do do, J Woodwell & Co 1 do do, Travis, Baker & Co; 1 crate rags, Godfrey & Clark; 2 bxs mdse, Shomaker & Co; 2 buts tobacco, 3 cases do, E & M Jenkinson; 3 cans milk, 2 tubs vegetables, J M D Crossan.

RIVER NEWS.

The Juniata departed for Cincinnati on saturday, with about all the freight she could take on the water. She left here with two lighters in tow. Unless there is a good prospect of a rise, it is likely Captain Brennan will lay the Juniata up at Cincinnati.

There are quite a number of towboats aground and laid up between here and Wheeling. The Comet was still sticking at Beaver Shoals at last accounts, and will have to remain there until there is more water.

The Ironsides got through the Sisters on Saturday morning, and it is hoped will experience no further difficulty.

The Jackson boys have contracted to do the Government towing of the dredge boats in the work of dredging along this end of the Ohio river.

The Julia No. 2, from Zanesville, is due this morning, and will doubtless be found in port.

A Washington correspondent tells us we will be knows about steamboat inspection, thus: It has come to the knowledge of the Treasury Department that it is the custom with the inspectors of vessels, after having made an inspection of a steamer, to make out and subscribe to four copies of an inspection certificate in addition to the original, each of which is verified by oath before a notary public, and a fee of $2.40 exacted of every steamer for her inspection papers. The Department has decided that the whole transaction is irregular and illegal, and must be at once discontinued. No authority whatever exists for exacting a fee from steamers for their inspection papers other than for making the inspection.

Officers of the Peninsula Belle, which while the boat was at Ponca Agency on Friday last, a band of Indians, twenty-five in number, made an attack on Poncas, but were repulsed, having one of there number wounded and losing a pony. Johnny Bar, pilot of the Peninsula Belle, says that the fight was going on Jimmy Greenough, the clerk of the boat, became very much alarmed and hid himself in the safe, shutting the door with its spring lock after him, and having the key in his pocket. He was kept in his confinement taken through a goose quill passing through the key hole, until the boat reached a place where a blacksmith cut the door out and liberated the prisoner.

—The Dubuque *Herald*, referring to the McDonald explosion, says: The cause of the accident is attributed to carelessness on the part of the engineer in not keeping a sufficient supply of water in the boilers—for they were newmade last winter of the best material. Joe Marshall, of this city. The boat was making a trip, running against time, and every part of her machinery was strained to the utmost capacity to make the fastest trip on record. The boat left St. Louis Wednesday evening, and passed here Friday at 8:30 A. M., making the distance in thirty-six hours. The officers were eager for fame and found it like many other heroes.

—We clip the following from the St. Lou

HOME NEWS.

We desire to call our readers' attention to the elegant assortment of Gents and Ladies Gold Watches and Opera Chains just arrived at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above sixth avenue. Give him a call and be convinced.

Letters Held for Postage.—Mrs. Geo. T. Blair, 1835 Spencer street, Philadelphia, Pa., 1c; Fred. Darshardter, corner Gould and Vintnie streets, Toronto, C. W., 6c; Miss Mary Lutton, Steubenville, Ohio, 3c; W. D. Patterson, Cleveland, Ohio, 3c; F. M. Rea, Encampment 148 I. O. O. F., Temperanceville, Pa., 1c.

Obituary.—On Friday evening last, at the residence of his mother, No. 83 Sheffield street, Allegheny, Mr. W. H. B. South, a most worthy young gentleman departed this life. He was universally beloved and esteemed, and his death has caused much genuine sorrow to many warm and admiring friends in these communities. He was a prominent brother of the Masonic order, and an exemplary member of Dr. Jacobus' Presbyterian Church. His funeral will take place this afternoon at three o'clock.

O. U. A. M.

On last Saturday night, Wm. Phillips acting as D. S. C., instituted Iron City Council, No. 291, in the Hall of the A. P. A., Fifth avenue, and installed the following officers: C., Thomas G. Sample; V. C., Lewis Allen; R. S., C. Mitchelin; F. S., John E. Davis; T., J. R. Thornton; I., John Tompson; E., A. S. Neeld; I. P., Albert Wentworth; O. P., W. H. Davis. The general committee of arrangements for the annual parade then held a meeting, and appointed the different Marshals. It promises to be a very imposing demonstration.

Central Street Railway Depot.

A proposition has been started by the officers of the various Street Passenger Railways, looking towards the establishing, in some central portion of the city, a central depot, and also inaugurating a system of union tickets which will be good on all the several lines. A conference meeting was held on Saturday afternoon when the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report a suitable location and on the subject generally. Jas. Verner, of the citizens; Capt. J. T. Stockdale, of the Pleasant Valley; Chas. E. Speer, of the Manchester lines; T. B. Atterbury, of the Ormsby; Capt. M. W. Beltzhoover, of the Birmingham; E. G. Herron, of the Central, and C. Hoeveler, of the Oakland.

The Old Elm.

On the ground of F. Snowden, Esq., South avenue, Allegheny, there is a gigantic old elm measuring around its trunk twenty-eight feet, and reaching upwards over one hundred feet. It is supposed to be five hundred years old, and is the pride of all the old and young residents of our sister city. Last evening, while the family of Mr. Snowden were gathered around the old monarch of a past age, not a cloud being in the sky, and not a breath of wind stirring, one of the huge branches, measuring over sixty feet in length and eighteen feet in circumference suddenly snapped and fell to the ground, bringing much of the surrounding foliage with it. The branch was much decayed, and had evidently been in that condition for a long time. Fortunately no one was hurt by its sudden and unexpected fall.

Livery Stable Burned.

About three o'clock on Saturday morning, flames were seen issuing from the livery and sale stable owned by Dr. N. P. Duffy, at No. 43 West Diamond street, Allegheny. Despite the earnest efforts of the firemen, who were promptly on the ground, the building was entirely destroyed. At the time of the fire the stable contained seven horses, two of the most valuable of which were saved, but the other five perished in the flames. Two of the horses were owned by Dr. Duffy, and the others belonged to Mr. W. Hugart, H. M. Wood and H. P. Boyd. One buggy, several sets of harness and a large quantity of hay and grain were destroyed. The total loss will amount to about $2,000. The building, which is owned by Mrs. Cox, was not insured. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary. Two hostlers, who were sleeping in the building, narrowly escaped with their lives.

Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute.

By referring to our advertising columns our readers will see that the elegant rooms of this association which have been during the spend this le expense thoroughly so as to as well as profit- place of resort during the summer.

We are informed that many of our citizens who reside in the country, and under the impression that they cannot avail themselves of the advantages of the Library. To such we would say that the rules allow three weeks for the detention of books, which affords most persons ample time to read and return them. Denizens of the country who occasionally visit the city, will find the Library a very agreeable place to spend their leisure time.

Accidental Shooting.

A sad accident occurred at Steubenville on last Friday afternoon, resulting in the instant death of Mr. Wm. Findley, a dentist, residing on Island Creek township. Mr. Findley, after dinner, started out in company with a boy named Boyd and a companion. They were a short distance from the house of Mr. Findley's father, near New Rumley, when the three sat down on the side of a hill to rest. Findley placed the gun, a double-barreled shot gun, down the hill, and held the muzzle between his knees. It is supposed he struck a stone, causing one of the barrels to discharge the entire contents, a large charge of shot, into the body of the unfortunate man. He sprang up and exclaimed, "My God! I'm dead. One of his companions cried out, "Will, are you hurt?" but received no reply. Mr. Findley was an estimable young man, and the accident has caused the most profound sorrow throughout the neighborhood where he was known.

The Four-Oared Boat Race.

An interesting boat race occurred last Saturday afternoon on the Allegheny, between four four-oared boats. The race was for a handsome stand of colors offered to the winning boat by Mr. Richard Smith. Six entries were made by the Howard, Fisher, Columbia, White, Duquesne, and Clipper, but the latter did not start.

At o'clock they drew opposite the lower saw mill and the word to "go" was given. The Fisher and Howard immediately took the lead which they maintained throughout the race. At the turning the Fisher was about one length ahead. Upon the return the Fisher gained a very little, and came in ahead by about one half length, with the White third, and the Columbia far in the rear. The referee, Mr. N. S. Hague, gave the time as fourteen minutes and twenty-seven seconds. The Fisher crew claimed a foul, and the referee decided that the race should be rowed over again next Saturday evening, at five o'clock. After the race the Duquesne challenged the Howard crew to a race on the Allegheny course, for three hundred dollars a side.

The regatta for Bale has been settled upon for Saturday afternoon, July 13th. A committee has been appointed to establish the necessary rules and make other arrangements for the race. A pattern will be left at the Columbia Boat House, after which all boats must be constructed. As the race will be open to every one it is thought that there will be about forty entries, and an amusing time is anticipated.

The Western University of Pennsylvania.

The present will be a great week in the University. To-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, will annual contest between the ... ment will take place ... Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the ... After which, on the same day, the Alumni dinner will come off at University Hall. It is hoped that our citizens will show their sense of the great advance made by the University within the past few years, and the great service it is rendering to the community, and the still greater usefulness of which it can be made the instrument, if the liberality of a few of its friends shall be seconded, as it should be, by every one interested in the noble cause of education. There is probably no place in our whole country where an institution worthy of the name of a *University* is more needed, or where the elements of success more abound, excepting only the absence of an enlightened and liberal spirit among our people, such as distinguished the people of New England for endowing and building up a real *University*. If the magnificent gifts of a few among us shall stimulate others to like good deeds, there will soon be neither occasion or pretext for sending our sons abroad, either for intellectual or moral culture—let our men of wealth, and all that have sons to educate embrace the opportunity presented this week in the University is now doing and then determine to provide all that is requisite to enable all the sciences to be taught and illustrated. The present faculty is a very able one, and the work now being done, if continued, cannot fail will show little more is needed to be engrafted, to perfect the design of the original founders of our home college, and how easily the men of Allegheny county can secure and perpetuate a home institution of the very highest class. The foundation is laid, and well laid. Let the rest be done. Let the superstructure rise. Let a Polytechnic school, a law school, a school of medicine be added to the ordinary and higher branches now taught. In a word let Pittsburgh have a *University*.

THE LAWRENCEVILLE SHOOTING.

Arrest of Flinders—The Condition of His Victim.

In Saturday morning's GAZETTE the particulars of the shooting of Robert Kirkwood by David Flinders, at the residence of the former, were published with sufficient fullness to acquaint our readers with the main facts, in this latest assassination. It will be remembered that on early hour on Saturday morning the would-be murderer was still at large. Detective James Scott, and Lieutenant Irwin and officer Coulson were engaged all night in endeavoring to discover the whereabouts of Flinders. In the course of their investigation it was ascertained that he had visited a house on Fourteenth street, where some of his relatives resided. Thither the officers proceeded, and took Flinders into custody. He was at once taken before Mayor Blackmore and information against him made by detective Scott charging him with assault with intent to kill. He was at once committed to jail by the Mayor to await the results of Kirkwood's wound. When searched a loaded pistol with one barrel discharged and a box of cartridges were found in his possession. The prisoner did not deny having fired the shot which entered Kirkwood's ear.

At last accounts the injured man was doing well and great hope is entertained that he will ultimately recover.

CITIZEN'S MEETING.

The Proposed Vacation of Grant and Washington Streets—A Protest from Property-Holders—Resolutions Adopted.

On Saturday afternoon a citizen's meeting was held in the Third Ward School House, on Grant street, for the purpose of protesting against the vacation of portions of Grant and Washington streets, and their cession to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. One of the class rooms was well filled, the gentlemen present representing most of the property which, it is claimed, will be injured directly or indirectly by the proposed action.

The meeting was called to order by James McCance, of Liberty street, and organized by the calling of John Harper, Esq., to the chair. The call of the meeting was then read explaining the object in view.

It was moved and carried, that a committee be appointed to draught resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee, as appointed by the chair, consisted of Mr. Colwell, Reuben Miller, Jr., George H. Head, Mr. McCance, Dr. L. Oldshue and Captain William Ward—all property holders and deeply interested in the projected movement.

During the absence of the committee the chairman called upon the gentlemen present to give expression to their feelings in the matter.

Mr. Montooth referred to the circumstances attending the renting of certain rights on Eighth street to the Pennsylvania Railroad on condition that they opened the street. This the company promised to do, but it had never fulfilled its promise. He believed it would never take up the tracks on Liberty street and now it came and asked for the vacation of portions of Grant and Washington streets. It promised in return to widen Cherry alley forty feet from Grant street to Liberty. He believed the promise would never be fulfilled. It might as well ask them to vacate the entire Third ward as to vacate Grant street.

Mr. White remarked that an idea seemed to prevail that this meeting had been called to take steps to have the tracks on Liberty street removed, and give up Grant street in return. This might suit the views of the people in the Fourth ward but it did not suit his. As a representative of the Third ward he was opposed to granting the Railroad Company one inch more of ground. It already bothered the public enough. This action would shut off the entire upper Wards and in order to reach the lower end of the city the people would have to go miles around. He thought the people should object categorically to these streets being vacated and accept no proposition as an equivalent.

Mr. Sackett, of the Eleventh ward, thought that if this ridiculous scheme were carried out, it would destroy property above and to the right of Grant street. He did not believe Councils had the power to authorize the vacation. Those persons who had purchased lots on Grant and Washington street, and Bedford and Wylie thereto. These street and Bedford and Wylie avenues had been heavily taxed for opening, &c. If the city vacates Grant and Washington streets, how could the damage possibly be assessed? He or one was willing to contribute heavily to resist any such ordinance as that proposed in councils ever passing into a law.

Mr. Sackett moved the following resolutions on which however, no action was taken.

WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has asked the Councils of Pittsburgh to vacate Washington street to Fountain, and Grant street to Seventh;

Resolved, As it would materially injure all property fronting on the said streets, and such as require them as out or inlets, that it is the sense of this meeting that they have no power to grant its request.

Resolved, That the Councils are respectfully requested to refuse its application, on the ground of the preceding resolution.

Resolved, That we protest, contrary to law and the request of this meeting, vacate the said streets, that we hereby pledge ourselves to exhaust every legal means to prevent its accomplishment.

Major Frew considered the question one of great importance to every citizen. I am not a railroad nor an anti-railroad man, for I still remember that the railroads made us what we are. I have been informed by railroad men that they have no idea of removing their tracks on Liberty street than ever they had. If the Pennsylvania railroad years ago promised to remove those tracks why did not councils insist upon it? I can see no way that corporations can continue to menace us by keeping its freight depot where it is, as the goods can be distributed as well from the outer depot as they can from the one at the Point. The Union depot is not unfortunately situated, and the thousands who daily pass to and from it, run the gauntlet of death. Mr Frew thought at the same time that all the accommodations should be given the railroad that could be done, and he was not certain in his own mind whether it would not be well to vacate some streets if the company would give equivalent favors in return. If the company would agree, should Grant street be vacated, from Seventh to Liberty, to put up a passenger depot on that street? He thought the vacation should be granted with the further distinct understanding that in return Cherry alley should be made an eighty feet street and the track torn up on Liberty street. In conclusion he moved the following resolutions.

WHEREAS, One of our greatest wants at the present time, as an important commercial city, is a first-class passenger depot, where the convenience and safety of the traveling public shall be fully secured; and

WHEREAS, The Union Passenger Depot is so unfortunately located as to be approachable by the thousands of our citizens who live in the suburbs only at the constant peril of life and limb; therefore,

Resolved, That we demand of our representatives in the councils of this city, that under no circumstances shall they consent to any further vacation of streets throughout the whole of which the Railroad Company will agree to erect a first-class passenger depot on their property abutting on Seventh Avenue, Cherry alley and Liberty street and also the removal of the railroad tracks from Liberty street.

Mr. White objected to the resolutions and on motion of Mr. Rafferty they were laid upon the table.

Mr. Rafferty then addressed the meeting and gave some details of how the proposed ordinance for vacating the streets in question had been surreptitiously introduced into Councils. A conference meeting of committee-men and railroad officials from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh had been held on Friday night at J. H. Hampton's law office. The railroad men then offered emphatically to remove the depot to Seventh street; and offered nothing but the widening of Cherry alley and the erection of certain bridges. They would not entertain a proposal to vacate Fountain street and utterly refused to tear up the tracks on Liberty street. He did not believe that the company could possibly compensate the city for the vacation of Grant street, and nothing would repay the annoyance of closing Grant street.

Mr. Myers stated that he had been given to understand that a part of the proposed agreement was to erect a bridge on Robb street. He had seen about all the bridges in the neighborhood, and they were opposed to the bridge. He believed it was only a few Councilmen who wanted it. He would spend $5,000 or $10,000 to defeat the proposition.

Mr. James P. Quinn then called upon David Reid, Esq., to address the meeting.

Mr. Reed said that he was surprised that such a ridiculous proposition could be for one moment entertained. When he was informed that the ordinance might be passed he thought it could hardly be possible that the members of City Councils had fallen so low, as to for one moment, entertain a scheme for vacation for the giving of a bridge or two, here and there, as a "sop." Such things might happen in New York. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was endeavoring to familiarize the minds of councilmen to the scheme by giving this here and that there. Many men were bought and did not know it. When a man in councils had become so low as to allow this sort of thing he was persuaded it was time he was turned out. (Applause.) If any councilmen have been tampered with or bought the public should know them. The ayes and nays should be called on this ordinance. (Applause.)

The Committee on Resolutions then entered ... presented the following, which ... passed:

... Railroad Company, ... that corporation to adopt measures ... move their tracks from Liberty street, as the transit of locomotives and cars thereon was an intolerable nuisance, endangering life, menacing property, creating constant heart-burnings and blighting the spirit of improvement and the prosperity of the city; and

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding the immense franchises granted to the company, without compensation, by the generosity of our citizens, and the ardent wishes then expressed, the directors of this railroad manifested a cold indifference to this crying evil; and not only this, but the company is now boldly seeking, through the supposed weakness of our representatives in Councils, to perpetuate the outrage; and

WHEREAS, With its characteristic daring and grasping spirit, regardless of the rights of the people, that company is furthermore seeking, through the aid of members of council, to seize upon and appropriate to its uses other streets within the old wards of the city, thus lessening and cramping the already very limited facilities of travel and transit, with no adequate equivalent offered for this wholesale spoliation, save the erection of certain bridges which the company for its own protection must necessarily construct within the rural suburbs, else limit their speed and protect crossings by satisfactory safe-guards; and,

WHEREAS, Silence is not only criminal in this crisis of our city affairs, but might be by some regarded as acquiescence on the part of the business community, who are alive to the crisis here in set forth, and who deplore the necessity of this meeting; therefore,

Resolved, That we, property-holders and business men here assembled, do call upon our fellow-citizens, the honorable members of councils, to pause, consider well and defeat these insidious propositions for relinquishment to the Pennsylvania railroad company of the very valuable and important southern terminal of Grant and Washington streets; also the attempt to fasten with rivets of steel and beaver bolters on Liberty street, thus cramping, imperiling, destroying the only Broadway of the city, and by this omnibus legislation to inflict a permanent and calamitous injury upon the commercial interests and prosperity of Pittsburgh, so deeply concerned in the unobstructed streets.

Resolved, That no compromises should be made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company which do not primarily have as a condition the removal of the entire odious Liberty street tracks, so as to render this thoroughfare a great central avenue of business, and a main unobstructed artery from the eastern extremity to the heart of the city, thus vitalizing its growth and insuring its prosperity.

Resolved, That this meeting protest to our Councils granting any of our public streets to the railroad of the entire odious Liberty street tracks, and that they should purchase private property for their business, as private citizens have to do.

Resolved, That under no circumstances should the Councils of this city consent to the vacation of Grant and Washington streets.

Mr. Reid after speaking again in a similar strain to that reported above, moved the following resolution which was also adopted:

Resolved, That the members of Council opposed to the vacation of any portion of Grant or Washington streets be, and they are hereby requested to call the yeas and nays on each and every vote taken relative to the passage of any ordinance looking toward vacation, so that the people may know by whom their interests in the city are protected, and what members of Council are willing to sell out the rights of the people.

On motion of Mr. Rafferty a committee of twenty-five was appointed to visit the Council Chamber at the time of the assembly of both branches to-day, and present the resolutions to both Presidents.

The following gentlemen were constituted such committee:

David Reid,	John Harper,
John A. Renshaw,	E. H. Myers,
Alex. King,	Major Wm. Frew,
Capt. Wm. Ward,	R. Miller, Jr.,
Dr. L. Oldshue,	James McCance,
Jos. Farley,	James P. Quinn,
Dr. G. H. Keyser,	George Wilson,
Charles Arbuckle,	J. H. White,
Calvin Sackett,	James I. Kuhn,
Robert King,	George Glass,
John H. McIlowry,	A. B. Hayden,
W. F. Herron,	C. Hanson Love,
John T. Brown,	John Kelser.

This committee is requested to meet at the Third ward school house at 1:30 P. M. to-day, and will then proceed to the Council Chamber in a body.

EMBARGO.

Closing of the Liquor Saloons and Beer Halls Yesterday—Blackmore on the War Path—No More Liquor Traffic on the Lord's Day.

Yesterday morning Mayor Blackmore solemnly charged the day police force to return every drinking saloon where evidence was to be obtained that it was doing business, and to spot for witness purposes any one coming out of a public-house under the influence of liquor. The night before, the saloon keepers were confidentially advised that this order was to be made, and that it meant business. As a result, with only a very few exception, all traffic in the "ardent" was suspended. The police were very zealous in watching front and back way entrances, and reported last night a general suspension of business. The saloon keepers, as a rule, are themselves in favor of living up to the requirements of the law, provided its application is made universal. Those disposed to keep closed doors argue, with a large degree of justice, too, that if a few are privileged and winked at in their violations of the Sunday law, that they are forced into doing likewise, as the men who do their ordinary day drinking during the week at their houses will withdraw their patronage if they cannot get from them their Sabbath potations, and transfer it to houses less fastidious or more favored. If all the saloons were closed none of the hosts would lose anything which their neighbors might make.

In the course of yesterday there were many dry throats, and when the drinkers became aware that they were destined to go without their beer all day much wrath was expressed, and not a little tall swearing was done. The gentlemen who were supposed or known to keep little brown jugs in the kitchen were "sent for" mysteriously called up by friends, who being "very much fatigued with the heat" had stopped in to rest, inquire after the family and to get a glass of water or something to quench their thirst. Good fellows were thus transformed for the time being into dead beats upon their neighbors who were fortunate enough to hold supplies of the coveted fluid. Another class struck for the south side and the cars leaving in that direction were thronged with male passengers on a pilgrimage after beer. Consequently the saloons over there did a land-office business, and their keepers inwardly rejoiced over Blackmore's embargo, and felt the truth of the old saying "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good,". Indeed we hear that two large pickles were held near Grimsby on the night that travel and ale were partaken in quite liberally, and where to the strains of sweet music the light and heavy fantastic toes were tripped all day long;—at least by those who did not trip up any other way from their potions. Towards midnight these aches across the waters returned with heavy stomachs and light heads, and, as a result, there were more staggering fellows in certain localities last night than usual and we presume in spite of the commendable embargo placed on the Sunday traffic by Mayor Blackmore that the tombs will vomit forth the usual number of "drunks and disorderlies" this morning. After twelve o'clock this A. M., the all night houses transacted a lively business with the determined chaps who sat up in the dark and obnoxious hour to get drunk and take them in. Altogether the sudden and determined stand on the part of the Mayor created a panic among drinkers and by others was regarded as a wise and timely movement, well commenced. Let the embargo continue and our community will be all the better even if some do thirst after that which they should never imbibe.

THE TOMBS.

An Additional Officer Needed in the Conduct of its Business.

We were glad to observe on Saturday night that our amiable and good natured friend, Capt. Reed, officer in command of the tombs at night had an assistant in officer Trimble which greatly improved matters. Has it never struck the worthy gentlemen of the Police Committee that the responsible duties of the night is an important office which Captain Reed holds requires such an assistant? The position is a most arduous one and no matter how good an officer Capt. Reed is, he is only a mortal and perplexed to fill all his duties in a conscientious manner towards the city and the unfortunate people who are brought before him. In the course of some years repeating ourselves we know how difficult it is for the night officer in charge to get through with the hundred details of manual and mental labor assigned him, and our only apology for is that any man, not even excepting Capt. Reed, who is as tough as iron, and as industrious as a bee, can in any satisfactory manner fill the bill of requirements. Our city is a large one and great one, and necessarily the tombs is a more important institution than it was ten years ago. The Captain of the force has to sit in judgment on the merits and demerits of all cases brought before him in advance of the action of the Mayor; and register names of accused, their accusers and crimes; he must study into the legality and particulars of each and every arrest, and act as chief in case any previous crime is committed in the dead hour of night, to secure the perpetrators by detailing and instructing the police in charge; must look after the sick, wounded and dead brought in from the streets; guard vigilantly court prisoners and others to prevent escapes and suicides; answer every call at the bells to give comfort and relief to their inmates in the exigencies of nature; is responsible for all valuables taken from the persons of captives, and we might go on citing a cool hundred of other duties to be performed, on the side of the immense amount of book keeping, tallying and roll calling thrown in. Surely the place is not a desirable one to be filled single handed and alone, and surely we have enough policemen to spare one at least to act as lieutenant in the tombs. Perhaps Captian Reed will not thank us for the assertion that he is not able to satisfactorily do all the work required of him by his position, for he is a grumbler but a "too willing horse. We simply make the suggestion for an assistant in his office in order to bring not only relief to him but better and more systematic conduct of affairs at the tombs. There is plenty of work for two men of executive ability at the city prison every night and if the gentlemen of the Police Committee do not think so let them stay awhile in the office and see for themselves what has to be done. We urge that this subject be taken into consideration by the authorities and that a due regard be paid to the business of that branch of the police service.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL ...

... in the English De- ... by C. E. Williams, A. B. Scott, H. P. McClintock, W. H. Graff and J. L. McCutcheon.

The medal bestowed for the highest general average in the former department was won by T. A. Noble, and the medal for the same in the latter department by R. M. Davis.

The medal for the best select oration among the Juniors was won by J. A. Newell, and the first medal among the Seniors by John Graham.

Rev. Collins, Rev. J. Hanna and the Faculty of the Institute acted as judges, and the medals were bestowed by Hon. W. S. Graham.

Those immediately interested in the above are requested to call on Tuesday.

Temperance Alliance Meeting.

There will be a public meeting in the room of the Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance, corner Penn and Sixth streets, on Monday June 24th, at 11 A. M. The public are earnestly requested to attend this meeting.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—To-night the Martinetti-Ravel troupe of pantomimists commences an engagement at this Theatre. The performance will open with "Jocko, the Brazilian Ape," and conclude with a new trick pantomime called "Pat-a-cake." The reputation of this company is an excellent and evenly one, and it comes to us with the highest endorsements of the press in the large cities where it has appeared. The performances are of the most laughable character, entirely devoid of anything bordering on the vulgar.

MASONIC HALL.—Our young and old friends will jump with joy over the announcement that the great *original* Signor Blitz, the unequalled magician and ventriloquist, who has made a world-wide fame in his line of entertainments, is to be with us, commencing to-morrow evening, with his hundred trained birds to delight our people. Each evening he will give away the fairest beautiful present to the audience one hundred tickets calling for valuable gifts. Let none fail to be present to see and hear the world's most renowned magician.

Opera Glasses, chains, charms, watches, clocks, jewelry, statuettes, rings, bracelets, and a hundred novelties at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 78 Smithfield street.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Nicholas Knohr made an information against John Gillard, charging him with forcible entry and detainer in taking possession of his house and refusing to give it up. Alderman Smith of Allegheny issued a warrant.

Information was made last Saturday before Alderman McMasters against Edward Warren, of Mayor Blackmore's police, charging him with a violation of the livery act. Lt. Rainey, with information, alleges that the defendant hired a horse and buggy from him, which he damaged to the amount of $75.

William Mental, who was lately brought from Cincinnati to Allegheny on a charge of forgery, has had another similar charge preferred against him by Daniel Cort, who alleges that the defendant forged the name of Adam Hollerman as endorser to a note of four hundred dollars, dated April 10, 1871, and payable ten days after sight.

Before Alderman McMasters Wm. C. Erskim made information against Robert E. McCloskey with the larceny of $110. The plaintiff, it is alleged, gave the defendant a note for the above named amount to get discounted; he failed to return the proceeds. The case is held for a hearing.

The Mayor had fifty-seven common cases before him at yesterday morning's hearing.

The following were the litigants before Mayor Blackmore yesterday: Joseph Little, Thomas Jerkins, Thomas Wright, William Jenkins, Edward Burnettel and Cal Matthews.

An unfortunate injunction has been on Hannah Hunter in our Saturday's issue, in the report of an assault and battery case before Alderman McMasters. We have since learned the mistake and gladly make the correction as due to a lady of respectability.

Two more informations will be made against William Mentel charging him with forgery. This will make four charges against him, all of which was arrested on one charge and another has been made since then. He has been committed and is awaiting a hearing.

The most beautiful assortment of jewelry, all kinds at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 78 Smithfield street.

Newell Institute, 255 and 267 Penn Street. The honor certificates of the Institute have this year been obtained by the following young gentlemen:

Frederick ...

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Frightful Accident on the Connellsville —Twelve Persons Badly Injured—Four Probably Fatally.

Railroad accidents have occurred with a painful frequency within the last few days, and now we have to record another, which caused terrible injuries to more than a dozen persons, three or four of whom, at least, it is feared, are injured fatally.

About two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, as the mail train on the Connellsville Railroad, due here at 6:10 P. M., was coming West, it collided with a freight train going East, drawn by engine No. 726. The two trains met at a curve about one mile West of Connellsville, and as both trains were moving at full speed, the result of the collision was fearful. The tender of the mail train was driven through the baggage car, and both engines stood upright. Although the freight train was almost entirely demolished, the passenger cars remained upon the track, and were not much damaged.

Henry Paxton, conductor and Robert Lockart, engineer of the freight train, were both so badly injured that their recovery is thought to be very doubtful. The fireman of the freight train had both his legs broken, besides sustaining other injuries of a serious nature. Mr. Blackburn, the mail agent, is thought to be dangerously injured. Eight injured passengers were taken to Connellsville, where they received medical treatment; several other passengers were injured, but not so seriously. A few were badly scalded by steam. The engineer and fireman of the mail train succeeded in jumping from the train before the collision, and escaped with but slight injuries. The conductor of the mail train, Mr. Phillips, sustained very severe internal injuries by the shock of the collision.

The cause of the accident is supposed to have been the fault of the freight train, which was running upon the time of the mail train which he had no right to do. In consequence of the accident the mails were delayed several hours.

Since the above was written we have learned that Robert Lockhart, the engineer of the freight train, has died from his injuries.

CAR ROBBERS.

Arrest of two Robbers at the Outer Depot, P. R. R.—Goods Partly Recovered.

For several days the railroad officials at the outer depot have missed goods from the cars which are stopped there for the purpose of transferring goods. Upon investigating the matter, suspicion rested upon two employees of the company, named George W. Stein and C. W. Gordon. Detectives began their search for the two men on last Saturday and succeeded in arresting them, when Captain Norman M. Smith, who is in charge of one of the departments at the transfer depot, made the informations against them for larceny. The first charges them with having stolen on February 12, sixty-six yards of cassimeres and other goods, in all valued at $1,000; the second charges them with having stolen on April 7 forty-seven yards of sheeting and other goods valued at $82.59; the third charges them with having stolen on April 26 lace handkerchiefs and other goods to the value of $51.81; the fourth charges them with having stolen on April 29th nine pieces of satin check lining, valued at $94; and the fifth charges them with having stolen on April 30 five bed-coverlids to the value of $18.75. The goods stolen in all amounted in value to nearly eight hundred dollars.

Upon ascertaining their boarding house the detectives proceeded to make a search for the stolen goods. At the house which is kept by Samuel Green, near the outer depot, they found a valise and trunk, each filled with the stolen goods. Stein had attempted to send a trunk full of stolen goods to his mother at Alexander, Virginia, but it was captured by Mr. D. M. Watt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The two men had taken some of the cassimeres to different tailors and had several pairs of pants made from them. The amount of five hundred dollars were recovered. The hearing was postponed until to-morrow and the prisoners committed to jail.

SUICIDE IN ALLEGHENY.

A Man Hangs Himself in the Woods—Poor Health the Cause.

On last Friday a woman who gave her name as Mrs. Clavdge came into the office of Mayor Callow and desired some assistance in searching for her husband, who she said left home on the previous Wednesday, and had not been seen since. She stated that he had left a note in the house, which she afterwards found, stating that he was weak in the mind and was afraid he was not properly to support his family, and had determined to take his life. The woman stated that her husband was a Third Ward boy, and feared that her husband, for a long time had been in very poor health, and she feared that he had carried his determination into execution. Although the woman did not like the fact, a diligent search made, no trace of the missing man could be found.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning, however, a boy was found by his father, Orchard Elma, he walked into Spang's woods, near Elma, and saw the body of a man suspended from a tree. He immediately notified Justice Essesser, of Elberon, who had the body cut down and carried to a house close by. In his pockets were found two cents, and a pass book containing the name of Mr. Clavdge—the missing man. Coroner West has been notified and will doubtless hold an inquest to-day.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—To-night the Martinetti-Ravel troupe of pantomimists commences an engagement at this Theatre. The performance will open with "Jocko, the Brazilian Ape," and conclude with a new trick pantomime called "Pat-a-cake." The reputation of this company is an excellent and evenly one, and it comes to us with the highest endorsements of the press in the large cities where it has appeared. The performances are of the most laughable character, entirely devoid of anything bordering on the vulgar.

MASONIC HALL.—Our young and old friends will jump with joy over the announcement that the great *original* Signor Blitz, the unequalled magician and ventriloquist, who has made a world-wide fame in his line of entertainments, is to be with us, commencing to-morrow evening, with his hundred trained birds to delight our people. Each evening he will give away the fairest beautiful present to the audience one hundred tickets calling for valuable gifts. Let none fail to be present to see and hear the world's most renowned magician.

Gentlemen's gold and silver watches, all manufactures and styles, at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 78 Smithfield street.

Ice Dealers

Are invited to call and see the "Howe Patent Ice Balances," the best thing out for weighing ice. SOUTER & MCCLERO,
63 Wood street,

Your wedding ring ought to be a perfect one, and of course it is such, you should purchase it of Haslett & Kennedy, No. 78 Smithfield street.

BIRTH:

OMOHUNDRO—To the wife of SIDNEY OMOHUNDRO, a son, at 1:30 P. M., Sunday, June 23d, 1872.

FAIRMAN, TAGGART & CO., UNDERTAKERS and LIVERY STABLE, No. 200 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, where they are prepared at all times to furnish every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods at reasonable rates. Open all hours day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished. jn19

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ASSETS, $3,212,175.90.
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Losses adjusted and paid by
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Our Catalogue of Vegetable and Flour Seeds, our Catalogue of Small Fruit and Price List, for Spring, 1872, and our Catalogue of Ornamental, Flowering and Bedding Plants now ready, and can be had on application. Bouquets, Cut Flowers, Baskets and Floral Ornaments, executed in the finest style at short notice.

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Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $125. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, $2 to $8. Rifles, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.

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SELL ALL KINDS OF
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AT LOWER RATES than can be bought elsewhere in this market. An immense stock of best quality always on hand. my24

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FISH.—THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.
POTOMAC SHAD AND HERRING in barrel and half barrels. Also, LAKE HERRING AND WHITE FISH. In store and for sale by
WATT, LANG & CO.,
my6-Q76 178 and 174 Wood street.

THE PHILLIPS CASE.

Not Yet Decided—A New Question Raised.

In the case of J. K. Phillips, the recusant witness in the Bender murder case, that gentleman's counsel on Saturday last obtained a continuance for a week. They moved the Court to quash the attachment, assigning as a reason that the Court has no power to punish the said Joseph K. Phillips for the alleged contempt, said offense having been a misdemeanor and a special penalty provided therefor under and by virtue of the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "A further supplement to the act entitled an act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal code of this Commonwealth, approved March 31st, A. D. 1860," said supplement having been approved February 24, A. D. 1871.

Judge Sterrett, ordered the filing of the motion and reasons, and stated that the Court would decide the point raised as quickly as possible. In the meantime Phillips was required to renew his bail to appear when wanted.

The law to which reference was made was approved February 24, 1870, and provides that any person who has been properly summoned to appear as a witness before any court having jurisdiction, and who shall *unlawfully* and *willfully*, with intent to defeat the ends of justice, absent himself, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars or an imprisonment of not more than two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court. If the Court should sustain the point raised and quash the attachment, Phillips will still be liable to indictment under this law.

FATHER GAVAZZI.

His Coming to Pittsburgh—Arrangements for His Reception.

The proposed visit of Father Gavazzi to our city has created quite a flutter of excitement in the religious community, and in fact among all who can appreciate oratorical displays, and from present appearances, it would seem that he is destined to have a right royal reception. The matter came up for consideration at a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association on Saturday, and after some discussion a committee consisting of Rev. T. N. Boyd and Messrs. Thos. H. Rabe, Oliver McClintock and W. K.